

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

THE
NINETEEN - FORTY - FOUR
YEARBOOK

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL
CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COL-
LEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
JANUARY 12-13, 1945**

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OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

1945

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

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Professor William B. Owens
Professor Philip O. Badger

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PRESIDENT

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Tulane University

SECRETARY-TREASURER

Kenneth L. Wilson, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Illinois

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Dean A. W. Hobbs, University of North Carolina, Third District
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Professor H. H. King, Kansas State College, Fifth District
Dr. Hubert E. Bray, Rice Institute, Sixth District
Professor Ralph J. Gilmore, Colorado College, Seventh District
Professor R. H. Nottelmann, University of Washington, Eighth District

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Colonel L. McC. Jones, United States Military Academy
President T. J. Davies, Colorado College
Professor L. W. St. John, Ohio State University
Captain Charles O. Humphreys, United States Naval Academy
Director Norton Pritchett, University of Virginia
Director Alfred R. Masters, Stanford University

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University of Southern California	University of Pennsylvania
Director Ogden D. Miller	Commissioner M. S. Conner
Yale University	Southeastern Conference
Professor L. W. St. John	Professor Karl E. Leib
Ohio State University	State University of Iowa
	Director D. K. Bible
	University of Texas

RULES COMMITTEES FOR 1945

For football, basketball, and track the figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 before the name of a member of the committee indicate that he is to serve one, two, three, or four years, beginning this year.

Association Football

Robert H. Dunn, Swarthmore College, Chairman; Douglas Stewart, University of Pennsylvania, Editor; Nicholas Bawlf, Cornell University; Burnham N. Dell, Princeton University.

Advisory Committee: A. W. Marsh, Amherst College; J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College; J. H. Schroeder, University of California; George W. Dochet, Rutgers University.

Basketball

James W. St. Clair, Southern Methodist University, 6th District, Chairman; Oswald Tower, Andover Academy, Editor; (1) H. Jamison Swartz, University of Pennsylvania, 2nd District; (1) C. S. Edmundson, University of Washington, 8th District; (2) Geo. R. Edwards, University of Missouri, 5th District; (2) Don S. White, University of Connecticut, 1st District; (3) Norman W. Shepard, Davidson College, 3rd District; (4) Harold G. Olsen, Ohio State University, 4th District; (4) Vadal Peterson, University of Utah, 7th District.

Boxing

I. F. Toomey, University of California at Davis, Chairman; C. P. Schott, Penn State College; T. M. Carruthers, University of Virginia; Guy M. Sundt, University of Wisconsin; George E. Little, Rutgers University; Brig. Gen. E. J. McGaw, United States Military Academy; T. P. Heard, Louisiana State University; Lieut. Comdr. John A. Merriam, Jr., United States Coast Guard Academy, New London.

Fencing

Frank A. Riebel, Ohio State University, Chairman; Hugh V. Allesandroni, Columbia University; Jene Gelas, Hamilton College; René Peroy, Harvard University; Herman Hettinger, University of Pennsylvania.

Advisory Committee: A. A. Auerenheimer, University of Washington; George H. Breed, New York Fencers' Club;

Clovie Deladrier, United States Naval Academy; Charles R. Schmitter, Michigan State College; Walter Langford, Notre Dame University; M. R. Garrett, University of Illinois.

Football

Lt. Col. William J. Bingham, Member at Large, Harvard University, Chairman; A. A. Stagg, College of the Pacific, Life Member; (1) George Veenker, Iowa State College, 5th District; (1) Lt. Col. DeOrmond McLaughry, Dartmouth College, 1st District; (2) W. A. Alexander, Georgia School of Technology, 3rd District; (2) H. O. Crisler, University of Michigan, 4th District; (3) Commander W. O. Hunter, University of Southern California, 8th District; (3) D. X. Bible, University of Texas, 6th District; (4) H. W. Hughes, Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, 7th District; (4) Colonel L. McC. Jones, United States Military Academy, 2nd District; E. C. Krieger, Ohio University, Athens, Member At Large, Secretary, 2410 A. I. U. Building, Columbus 15, Ohio.

Gymnastics

Maximilian Younger, Temple University, Chairman; C. B. Hollingsworth, University of California at Los Angeles; C. G. Vavra, Colorado University; Ralph Piper, University of Minnesota; Hartley Price, University of Illinois; Chester Phillips, United States Naval Academy.

Advisory Committee: C. W. Graves, University of Southern California; E. R. Knollin, University of Oregon; Ray Heidloff, University of Virginia.

Ice Hockey

Albert I. Prettyman, Hamilton College, Chairman; Louis F. Keller, University of Minnesota, Secretary; David A. Tirrell, Kent School, Editor; John Harmon, Boston University; R. F. Vaughn, Princeton University.

Advisory Committee: J. Murray Murdoch, Yale University; Lt. Col. J. B. R. Hines, United States Military Academy; Clark Hodder, Harvard University; Harry Davis, University of California; W. J. Stewart, 975 Center Street, Jamaica Plains, Massachusetts; Thomas Hines, Brookline, Massachusetts.

Lacrosse

Harry J. Rockafeller, Rutgers University, Chairman; Thomas Dent, Dartmouth College; C. G. Mallonee, Johns Hopkins University; William H. Moore III, United States Naval Academy; John Sim, Stevens Institute of Technology; Francis L. Kraus, Hobart College.

Advisory Committee, Frank W. Candee, Washington State College; Avery Blake, Swarthmore College; Robert Kesler, Exeter Academy.

Swimming

R. J. H. Kiphuth, Yale University, Chairman; Michael Peppo, Ohio State University; David Armbruster, State University of Iowa; Eric B. Kirkland, University of Washington (Seattle); Fred Cady, University of Southern California; Otis Smith, National High School Federation.

Advisory Committee: F. W. Luehring, University of Pennsylvania; A. E. Eilers, Washington University; Ernst Brandsten, Stanford University; Radford McCormick, City College of New York; G. P. Doherty, University of Delaware; E. T. Kennedy, Columbia University; Arthur Adamson, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College; Robert Muir, Williams College; John Miller, Mercersburg Academy; Niels Thorpe, University of Minnesota; E. M. McGillivray, University of Chicago.

Track

K. L. Wilson, Northwestern University, Chairman; (4) Thomas E. Jones, University of Wisconsin, 4th District; (4) Emil von Elling, New York University, 2nd District; (1) G. L. Duke, Grinnell College, 5th District; (1) Dean Cromwell, University of Southern California, 8th District; (2) Fred D. Tootell, Rhode Island State College, 1st District; (2) Clyde Littlefield, University of Texas, 6th District; (3) J. E. Irish, Colorado College, 7th District; (3) B. H. Moore, Louisiana State University, 3rd District.

Wrestling

R. G. Clapp, University of Nebraska, Chairman; J. A. Rockwell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; E. G. Schroeder, State University of Iowa; J. W. Hancock, Colorado State College of Education; C. J. Gallagher, Lafayette College; P. H. Quinlan, University of North Carolina; H. D. Kester, National High School Federation.

Advisory Committee: R. J. McLean, University of Texas; C. W. Mayser, Franklin and Marshall College; H. A. Stone, University of California; T. V. Dolan, Montana State College; B. R. Patterson, Kansas State College; Fendley Cullins, Michigan State College; Norman J. Daniels, Wesleyan University; R. L. Carna, National High School Federation.

BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE

GENERAL COMMITTEE

(This committee conducts the Annual N.C.A.A. Basketball Play-offs and Final Game.)

H. G. Olsen, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, Chairman.

James W. St. Clair, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

George R. Edwards, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

C. S. Edmundson, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

E. J. Hickox, President, Basketball Coaches Association, Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts.

SELECTION COMMITTEES

District 1

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Don S. White, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn. Chairman.

Merrell A. Collard, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts.

Ray Oosting, Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut.

District 2

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia

Dr. H. C. Carlson, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., Chairman.

Lewis P. Andreas, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
Nat Holman, City College of New York, New York, N. Y.

District 3

Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida

N. W. Shepard, Davidson College, Davidson, N. C., Chairman.
Gus Tebell, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
Adolph Rupp, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

District 4

Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota
Z. G. Clevenger, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, Chairman.

Ben Van Alstyne, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan.

W. S. Chandler, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

District 5

Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma

George R. Edwards, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. Chairman.

A. E. Eilers, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Clyde E. McBride, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo.

District 6

Texas, Arizona, Arkansas

James W. St. Clair, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, Chairman.

D. X. Bible, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

H. R. McQuillan, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas.

District 7

Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Montana
Harry G. Carlson, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, Chairman.

R. J. Gilmore, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Vadal Peterson, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

District 8

California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada
C. S. Edmundson, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, Chairman.

John R. Friel, Washington State College, Pullman, Washington.

C. M. Price, University of California, Berkeley, California.

TENNIS COMMITTEE

(This committee conducts the Annual N.C.A.A. Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament)

Paul Bennett, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

Charles S. Garland, Baltimore, Maryland.

Dr. D. A. Penick, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.
 William C. Ackerman, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California.
 Frank Payne, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

GOLF COMMITTEE

(This committee conducts the Annual N.C.A.A. Intercollegiate Golf Tournament)

James Hagan, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Chairman.
 Robert H. Kepler, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
 Benjamin F. Van Alstyne, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan.
 A Representative from the Host Institution.

COMMITTEE ON ELIGIBILITY

(Eligibility questions arising in connection with the various N.C.A.A. meets and tournaments are referred to this committee.)

H. C. Willett, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California.
 H. H. King, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas.
 A Representative from the Host Institution.

SMALL COLLEGE COMMITTEE

Clarence P. Houston, Tufts College, Medford, Massachusetts, Chairman.
 Thurston J. Davies, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado.
 C. E. Bilheimer, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.
 Dr. J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.
 A. W. Marsh, Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

Ralph Furey, Columbia University, New York City.

PRESERVATION OF COLLEGE ATHLETIC RECORDS

J. Kyle Anderson, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

ROLL OF MEMBERS

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES: THEIR PRESIDENTS

First District

American International College, Springfield, Mass., Chester S. McGown.
 Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., Stanley King.
 Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, Charles Franklin Phillips.
 Boston College, Boston, Mass., Rev. Win. J. Murphy, S. J.
 Boston University, Boston, Mass., Daniel L. Marsh.
 Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, Kenneth C. M. Sibley.
 Brown University, Providence, R. I., Henry M. Wriston.
 Colby College, Waterville, Maine, J. S. Bixler.
 Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., Ernest M. Hopkins.
 Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., James B. Conant.
 Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., Very Rev. J. K. N. Maxwell, S. J.
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., Karl T. Compton.
 Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass., Hugh P. Baker.
 Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., Samuel S. Stratton.
 Northeastern University, Boston, Mass., Carl S. Ell.
 Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., Homer L. Dodge.
 Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I., Carl R. Woodward.
 Springfield College (International Y. N. C. A. College) Springfield, Mass., E. M. Bent.
 Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., Arthur H. Hughes, Acting President.
 Tufts College, Medford, Mass., Leonard Carmichael.
 United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., Rear Admiral James Pine, Superintendent.
 University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn., Albert N. Jorgensen.
 University of Maine, Orono, Me., Arthur A. Hauck.
 University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H., Harold Walter Stokes.
 University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., John Schaff Mills.
 Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., Victor L. Butterfield.
 Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., James P. Baxter, Srd.
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass., Rear Admiral W. T. Cluverius.
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn., Charles Seymour.

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Second District

Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., J. Nelson Norwood.
 Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., John Richie Schultz.
 Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York, Dr. Harry D. Gideonse.
 Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., Harry S. Rogers.
 Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y., Rev. T. J. Coughlin, S. J.
 Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y., John A. Rosa, Jr.
 Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., Everett N. Case.
 College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y., Harry N. Wright.
 Colleges of the Seneca, Geneva, N. Y., John M. Potter.
 Columbia University, New York, N. Y., Nicholas Murray Butler.
 Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Edmund E. Day.
 Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., Robert C. Disque.
 Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa., Very Rev. Raymond V. Kirk.
 Fordham University, New York, N. Y., Very Rev. Robert I. Gannon, S. J.
 Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., Theodore August Diptler.

Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa., Henry W. A. Hanson.
 Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., W. H. Cowley.
 Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., Felix Morley.
 Ithaca College, Ithaca, N. Y., Leonard Bliss Job.
 Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., William M. Lewis.
 La Salle College, Philadelphia, Pa., Rev. Brother Emilian, F.S.C.
 Lehigh University, S. Bethlehem, Pa., P. M. Palmer.
 Lock Haven Teachers College, Lock Haven, Pa., Richard T. Parsons.
 Manhattan College, New York, N. Y., Rev. Brother B. Thomas, F.S.C.
 Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa., Rev. Raymond S. Haupt.
 Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa., Levering Tyson.
 New York University, New York, N. Y., Harry W. Chase, Chancellor.
 Niagara University, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Very Rev. Joseph M. Noonan, C.M.
 Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., Col. Frank K. Hyatt.
 Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., Ralph D. Hetzel.
 Princeton University, Princeton, N.J., Harold W. Dodds.
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. J., Livingston W. Houston, Executive Vice-President.
 Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J., Robert C. Clothier.
 St. John's University, Brooklyn, N. Y., Very Rev. Wm. J. Mahoney, C.M.
 St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa., Very Rev. John J. Long, S.J.
 St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., Harold E. B. Speight.
 State Teachers College, West Chester, Pa., Chas. S. Swope.
 Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N.J., H. N. Davis.
 Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa., Rev. G. Morris Smith.
 Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., John W. Nason.
 Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y., William P. Tolley, Chancellor.
 Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., Robert L. Johnson.
 Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., Dixon R. Fox.
 United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Major General Francis B. Wilby, U. S. A., Superintendent.
 University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y., Samuel P. Capen, Chancellor.
 University of Delaware, Newark, Del., W. Owen Syphard.
 University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., George Wm. McClelland.
 University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., John G. Bowman, Chancellor.
 University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., Alan C. Valentine.
 Villanova College, Villanova, Pa., Rev. Francis X. N. McGuire, O.S.A.
 West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., Charles E. Lawall.
 Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., Robert Ferguson Galbreath.

Third District

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., Luther N. Duncan.
 Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, N. C., B. B. Dougherty.
 Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., Right Rev. Patrick J. McCormick.
 Centenary College, Shreveport, La., Gerard Banks, Asst. to the Pres.
 Citadel, The, Charleston, S. C., General Charles P. Summerall.
 Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, S. C., Robert Franklin Poole.
 College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., John Edwin Pomfret.
 Davidson College, Davidson, N. C., John Rood Cunningham.
 Duke University, Durham, N. C., Robert Lee Flowers.
 Furman University, Greenville, S. C., John L. Plyler.
 Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., Lawrence C. Gorman, S. J.
 George Washington University, Washington, D. C., Cloyd Heck Marvin.

Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., Blake E. VanLeer.
 Howard University, Washington, D. C., Mordecai W. Johnson.
 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., Isaiah Bowman.
 King College, Bristol, Tenn., R. T. L. Liston.
 Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., W. B. Hatcher.
 Mississippi State College, State College, Miss., G. D. Humphrey.
 North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C., J. W. Harrelson, Dean of Administration.
 Presbyterian College, Clinton, South Carolina, William Plumer Jacobs.
 Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, La., Joel L. Fletcher.
 Tulane University, New Orleans, La., Rufus C. Harris.
 Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Frederick D. Patterson.
 United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Rear Admiral John R. Beardsall, U. S. N., Superintendent.
 University of Alabama, University, Ala., Raymond R. Paty.
 University of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md., Theodore Halbert Wilson.
 University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., John J. Tigert.
 University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., Harmon W. Caldwell, Chancellor.
 University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., H. L. Donovan.
 University of Maryland, College Park, Md., H. C. Byrd.
 University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla., B. F. Ashe.
 University of Mississippi, University, Miss., Alfred B. Butts, Chancellor.
 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., Frank P. Graham.
 University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C., Leonard T. Baker.
 University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., Alex. Guerry, Chancellor.
 University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., James D. Hoskins.
 University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., John L. Newcomb.
 Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., O. C. Carmichael, Chancellor.
 Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., Lieut. General C. E. Kilbourne, Superintendent.
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., Julian A. Burruss.
 Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C., Thurman D. Kitchin.
 Washington College, Charlestown, Md., Gilbert W. Meud.
 Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., Francis P. Gaines.
 Western Kentucky State Teachers College, Bowling Green, Ky., Paul L. Garrett.
 Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md., Fred G. Holloway.
 Xavier University, New Orleans, La., Mother M. Agatha.

Fourth District

Ashland College, Ashland, Ohio, E. G. Mason.
 Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin, Carey Cronels.
 Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio, Frank J. Prout.
 Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill., Frederic R. Hamilton.
 Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind., M. O. Ross.
 Central Michigan College of Education, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., Charles L. Anspach.
 Denison University, Granville, Ohio, Kenneth I. Brown.
 DePaul University, Chicago, Ill., Very Rev. M. J. O'Connell, C.M.
 DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., C. E. Wildman.
 Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill., B. W. Fairchild.
 Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., Herman B. Wells.
 Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich., Paul L. Thompson.
 Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, George A. Bowman.
 Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, Gordon K. Chalmers.
 Loyola University, Chicago, Ill., Rev. Joseph M. Egan, S. J.

Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis., Rev. P. A. Brooks, S.J.
 Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, Alfred H. Upham.
 Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich., John Hannah.
 Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich., John M. Munson.
 Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., Franklin B. Snyder.
 Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, Ernest H. Wilkins.
 Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, Howard L. Bevis.
 Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, W. S. Gauristsfelder.
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, Herbert J. Burgetahler.
 Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., Edward C. Elliott.
 State Teachers College, Superior, Wisconsin, Robert C. Williams.
 University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., Robert M. Hutchins.
 University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, Raymond Walters.
 University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich., Rev. William J. Miller, S.J.
 University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., Arthur C. Willard.
 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., Alexander G. Ruthven.
 University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., Walter C. Coffey.
 University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind., Rev. J. Hugh O'Donnell, C.S.C.
 University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, Philip C. Nash.
 University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., C. A. Dykstra.
 Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind., O. P. Kreitzmann.
 Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, Frank Hugh Sparks.
 Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan, Warren E. Bow.
 Western Illinois State Teachers College, Macomb, Ill., Frank A. Bra.
 Western Michigan College, Kalamazoo, Mich., Paul V. Sangren.
 Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, Winfred G. Leutner.
 Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio, Howard F. Lowry.

Fifth District

Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Charles A. Anderson.
 Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, Russell D. Cole.
 Creighton University, Omaha, Nebr., Very Rev. Thomas S. Bowdern, S.J.
 Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, Henry G. Harmon.
 Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, Samuel N. Stevens.
 Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, Charles E. Friley.
 Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa, Malcom Price.
 Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans., M. S. Eisenhower.
 Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, Maryville, Mo., Uel W. Lamkin.
 Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Okla., Henry G. Bennett.
 St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo., Rev. P. J. Holloran, S.J.
 State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, Virgil M. Hancher.
 Tarkio College, Tarkio, Missouri, M. Earle Collins.
 University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., D. W. Malott, Chancellor.
 University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., F. A. Middlebush.
 University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., C. S. Boucher, Chancellor.
 University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., George L. Cross.
 University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla., Clarence I. Pontius.
 Washburn Municipal University of Topeka, Topeka, Kans., Bryan S. Stoffer.
 Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., Harry B. Wallace, Acting Chancellor.

Sixth District

Baylor University, Waco, Texas, Pat M. Neff.
 Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, Edgar O. Lovett.
 Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, Umphrey Lee.

Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Texas, Gihb Gilchrist.
 Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas, M. E. Sadler.
 Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas, Dr. William M. Whyburn.
 University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz., Alfred Atkinson.
 University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark., Arthur M. Harding.
 University of Texas, Austin, Texas, Homer P. Rainey.
 West Texas State College, Canyon, Texas, Joseph Abner Hill.

Seventh District

Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, Franklin S. Harris.
 Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Col., Roy M. Green.
 Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col., Dr. Charles Brown Hershey, Acting President.
 Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo., Melville Fuller Coolbaugh.
 Colorado State College of Education, Greeley, Colo., George Willard Frazier.
 Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont., R. R. Renne, Acting President.
 University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., R. G. Gustavson.
 University of Denver, Denver, Colo., Ben M. Cherrington, Chancellor.
 University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. M., James P. Zimmerman.
 University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, Leroy E. Cowles.
 University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming, J. L. Morrill.
 Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah, Elmer G. Peterson.

Eighth District

California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif., Robert A. Millikan.
 College of the Pacific, Stockton, California, Tully C. Knoles.
 Fresno State College, Fresno, Cal., Frank W. Thomas.
 George Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, Cal., Hugh M. Tiner.
 Gonzaga University, Spokane, Washington, Rev. Francis J. Altman, S.J.
 Montana State University, Missoula, Mont., Ernest O. Melby.
 Occidental College, Los Angeles, California, Remsen De Bois Bird.
 Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore., A. L. Strand.
 San Jose State College, San Jose, Cal., Thomas W. MacQuarrie.
 Stanford University, Stanford University, Cal., Donald B. Treasider, Chancellor.
 State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash., Ernest O. Holland.
 University of California, Robert G. Sproul.
 University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
 University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Cal.
 College of Agriculture, Davis, Cal.
 University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, Harrison C. Dale.
 University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore., Orlando John Hollis, Acting President.
 University of San Francisco, San Francisco, Cal., Rev. William J. Dunne, S. J.
 University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, Cal., Rev. Chas. J. Walsh, S. J.
 University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal., R. B. von Kleinsmid.
 University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., Lee Paul Sieg.

ALLIED MEMBERS

Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Arizona S.T.C. (Flagstaff)	Texas Technological College
Arizona S.T.C. (Tempe)	University of Arizona
Hardin-Simmons University	University of New Mexico
New Mexico A. & M. College	West Texas Teachers College
Texas College of Mines	

Central Collegiate Conference, comprising:

Butler University	Michigan State Normal College
Drake University	University of Notre Dame
Marquette University	Wayne University
Michigan State College	Western Michigan College

Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia	Fort Hays Kansas State College
Kansas State Teachers College of Pittsburg	Municipal University of Wichita
	St. Benedict's College
	Southwestern College

Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Bluefield State College	St. Augustine's College
Hampton Institute	St. Paul Polytechnic Institute
Howard University	Shaw University
Lincoln University	Johnson C. Smith University
Morgan State College	Virginia State College
North Carolina A. & T. College	Virginia Union University
North Carolina College	West Virginia State College

Dixie Conference, comprising:

Howard College	Mississippi College
Loyola University	Southwestern
Mercer University	Spring Hill College
Millsaps College	University of Chattanooga

Kansas College Athletic Conference, comprising:

Baker University	Kansas Wesleyan University
Bethany College	McPherson College
Bethel College	Ottawa University
College of Emporia	

Lone Star Conference, comprising:

East Texas State Teachers College	Southwest Texas State Teachers College
North Texas State Teachers College	Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College
Sam Houston State Teachers College	West Texas State Teachers College

Middle Atlantic States College Athletic Conference, comprising:

Albright College	Muhlenberg College
Bucknell University	New York University
Columbia University	University of Pennsylvania
University of Delaware	Pennsylvania Military College
Dickinson College	Princeton University
Drexel Institute	Rutgers University
Franklin and Marshall College	Stevens Institute

Gettysburg College
Haverford College
Johns Hopkins University
Juniata College
Lafayette College
Lebanon Valley College
Lehigh University

Susquehanna University
Swarthmore College
Temple University
Uranus College
Washington College
Western Maryland College

Mid-West Collegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Beloit College	Knox College
Coe College	Lawrence College
Cornell College	Monmouth College
Grinnell College	Ripon College

Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Iowa State College	University of Missouri
Kansas State Agricultural College	University of Nebraska
University of Kansas	University of Oklahoma

Missouri Valley Conference, comprising:

Creighton University	St. Louis University
Drake University	Tulsa University
Oklahoma A. & M. College	Washington University

Mountain States Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Brigham Young University	University of Wyoming
Colorado State College	Utah State Agricultural College
University of Colorado	Utah University
University of Denver	

Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Oregon State College	University of California, at Los Angeles
Stanford University	University of Idaho
State College of Washington	University of Oregon
State University of Montana	University of Southern California
University of California, at Berkeley	University of Washington

Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

College of Idaho	Pacific University
College of Puget Sound	Whitman College
Linfield College	Willamette University

Southern Conference, comprising:

Clemson College	University of Maryland
College of William and Mary	University of North Carolina
Davidson College	University of South Carolina
Duke University	University of Virginia
Furman University	Virginia Military Institute
George Washington University	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
North Carolina State College	Wake Forest College
The Citadel	Washington and Lee University

Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Alabama A. & M. College	Fisk University
Alabama State Teachers College	Florida A. & M. College
Benedict College	Fort Valley State College
Clark University	Knoxville College

Lane College
 Le Moyne College
 Morehouse College
 Morris Brown College

S. Carolina A. & M. College
 Talladega College
 Tuskegee Institute
 Xavier University

Southeastern Conference, comprising:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute	University of Florida
Georgia School of Technology	University of Georgia
Louisiana State University	University of Kentucky
Mississippi A. & M. College	University of Mississippi
Tulane University	University of Tennessee
University of Alabama	Vanderbilt University

Southwest Athletic Conference, comprising:

A. & M. College of Texas	Texas Christian University
Baylor University	Texas University
Rice Institute	University of Arkansas
Southern Methodist University	

Southwestern Athletic Conference, comprising:

Arkansas State College	Southern University
Bishop College	Texas College
Langston University	Wiley College
Prairie View State Normal College	

Texas Collegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Ablene Christian College	Southwestern University
Austin College	Texas Wesleyan College
Howard Payne College	Trinity University
McMurry College	

Western Conference, comprising:

University of Chicago	University of Minnesota
University of Illinois	Northwestern University
University of Indiana	Ohio State University
University of Iowa	Purdue University
University of Michigan	University of Wisconsin

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Andover Academy, Andover, Mass.

AFFILIATED MEMBERS

National Association of Football Commissioners.

**LIST OF DELEGATES AND VISITORS IN ATTENDANCE
 AT THE THIRTY-NINTH CONVENTION**

(Not all those in attendance registered with the secretary. Therefore this list is undoubtedly incomplete.)

I. MEMBER INSTITUTIONS:

Amherst College: Paul W. Eckloy, A. W. Marsh.
 Beloit College: L. E. Means.
 Boston College: John P. Curley.
 Boston University: J. M. Harmon.
 Bowdoin College: Malcolm E. Morrell.
 Bowling Green State University: W. Harold Anderson, George Muelich.
 Citadel: D. S. McAllister.
 Clemson College: Walter T. Cox.
 Colgate University: William A. Reid.
 Colorado College: T. J. Davies (On Leave).
 Colorado State College of Education: O. L. Troxel.
 Columbia University: C. L. Brownell.
 Cornell University: James Lynch, Robert J. Kane, George K. James.
 Denison University: W. J. Livingston, Burt Hoiges, William Felt.
 DePaul University: Tom Haggerty.
 DePauw University: Lloyd Messersmith, Ray E. Neal.
 Duke University: E. M. Cameron.
 Georgia School of Technology: W. A. Alexander, R. L. Dodd.
 Gettysburg College: C. E. Bilheimer.
 Hamilton College: Albert I. Prettyman, M. A. Weber.
 Hobart College: T. T. Gibbs.
 Indiana University: Z. G. Clevenger, Carl W. Bookwalter.
 Iowa State College: George F. Veemaker.
 Iowa State University: Karl E. Leih, E. G. Schroeder, C. H. McCloy.
 Kansas State College: H. H. King, M. F. Ahearn.
 Lafayette College: Ben Wolfson.
 Louisiana State University: T. P. Heard, Bernie Moore.
 Loyola University: Father J. Hussey, S. J., Alex Wilson.
 Marquette University: C. M. Jennings, Tom E. Stidham.
 Miami University: George L. Rider, Merlin A. Ditmer.
 Michigan State College: John A. Hannah, Ralph H. Young, L. L. Frimodig, J. F. Holzinger.
 Mississippi State College: Dr. D. W. Aiken.
 Montana State College: S. R. Dyche.
 New York University: Philip O. Badger.
 Northwestern University: Ward E. Evans, K. L. Wilson, Lynn O. Waldorf.
 North Carolina State College: J. L. Von Glahn, Beattie Feathers.
 Northeastern University (Boston): E. S. Parsons.
 Oberlin College: J. H. Nichols, C. W. Savage, W. R. Morrison, Lysle K. Botler, Guy Throner, Dan C. C. Kinsey, Robert Keefe.
 Ohio University: Don C. Peden.
 Ohio State University: James R. Hopkins, James E. Pollard, L. W. St. John, F. R. Castelman, H. G. Olsen, E. R. Godfrey, C. C. Widdoes, Paul O. Bixler, Homer Edington, Dan Dillon.
 Ohio Wesleyan University: G. E. Gauthier, Kenneth Hawk, Allan Conger.
 Oklahoma A. & M. College: C. H. McElroy.

Pennsylvania State College: Lloyd Jones, R. A. Higgins.
 Purdue University: Guy J. Mackay, M. L. Clevert, E. J. Eigenmann.
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute: Paul S. Graham.
 Rice Institute: Jess C. Neely.
 Southern Methodist University: J. S. McIntosh, J. W. St. Clair, James H. Stewart.
 Southwestern Louisiana Institute: R. L. Brown.
 Stanford University: Alfred R. Masters.
 Susquehanna University: A. A. Stagg, Jr.
 Swarthmore College: Carl K. De'muth.
 Syracuse University: Ossie M. Solem.
 Temple University: Ray Morrison.
 Trinity College: Ray Oosting.
 Tufts College: Clarence F. Houston.
 Tulane University: Dr. Wilbur C. Smith, Horace Renegar.
 Tuskegee Institute: Cleve L. Abbott, Capt. R. S. Darnsly.
 United States Coast Guard Academy: Commander J. S. Merriman, Jr., Lt. Commander H. K. McClellan.
 United States Military Academy: Colonel C. L. Fenton, Colonel Earl Blaik, Colonel L. McC. Jones.
 United States Naval Academy: Captain C. O. Humphreys, Commander O. E. Hagberg.
 University of Alabama: A. R. Moore.
 University of Arizona: E. L. Larson.
 University of Chicago: J. Kyle Anderson.
 University of Cincinnati: Ray Nolting, M. C. Mileham.
 University of Colorado: Harry G. Carlson.
 University of Connecticut: W. H. Kinsey, J. O. Christian.
 University of Delaware: W. D. Murray.
 University of Denver: C. W. Hubbard.
 University of Detroit: Lloyd Brazil.
 University of Georgia: Harmon Caldwell, Alfred W. Scott.
 University of Illinois: F. E. Richter, J. O. Jones, Charles Baer, T. K. Carleton.
 University of Kentucky: B. A. Shively.
 University of Maryland: C. W. Spears.
 University of Michigan: Ralph W. Aigler, H. O. Crisler, Clarence Munn, John Johnston.
 University of Minnesota: Louis F. Keller.
 University of Missouri: C. G. Simpson.
 University of New Mexico: George White.
 University of North Carolina: A. W. Hobbs, R. A. Fetzner.
 University of Notre Dame: Father John J. Cavanaugh, Herbert E. Junea.
 University of Oklahoma: Dale Arbuckle.
 University of Pennsylvania: E. LeRoy Mercer, H. Jamison Swarts, F. W. Lochring, W. F. Merdith.
 University of Pittsburgh: James Hagan, Clark Shaughnessy.
 University of Rochester: Paul E. Bitgood, Walter Campbell.
 University of Southern California: H. C. Willett, Arnold Eddy, Nowell J. Cravath.
 University of Texas: D. X. Bible.
 University of Virginia: Norton G. Pritchett.
 University of Washington: R. H. Nottelmann.
 University of Wisconsin: Harry Stuhldreher, Guy M. Sndt, George Fox, Russell Rippe, A. L. Masley.
 Valparaiso University: H. W. Moody.
 Vanderbilt University: C. M. Sarratt.
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute: W. L. Younger, H. M. McEver.

Washington University: A. E. Ellora.
 Wayne University: V. S. Blanchard, Joseph Gambis.
 Wesleyan University: J. P. Martin.
 Western Michigan College: Judson A. Hyames.
 Williams College: A. V. Osterhout, J. E. Bullock.
 Xavier University: Giles O. Wright.
 Yale University: Ogden D. Miller, Norman S. Buck.

II. ALLIED MEMBERS:

Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: E. I. Larson.
 Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: C. M. Jennings.
 Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association: J. L. Whitehead.
 Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association: H. H. King.
 Missouri Valley Conference: A. E. Ellora.
 Intercollegiate Conference (Western) of Faculty Representatives: Ralph W. Aigler.
 Ohio Conference: R. V. Smith.
 Southern Conference: R. A. Fetzner.
 Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Cleve L. Abbott.
 Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: H. C. Willett.

III. AFFILIATED MEMBERS:

National Association of Football Commissioners: Asa S. Bushnell.

IV. NON-MEMBERS:

Bucknell University: John D. Plant, J. Ellwood Ludwig.
 Capital University: R. V. Smith, Wm. F. Bernlohr.
 College of Wooster: L. C. Boies.
 Hiram College: H. C. Matthews, F. J. Holter, Jr.
 Tulane University: Henry Frka.
 University of Dayton: A. C. Doyle.
 West Virginia University: Roy M. Hawley.
 Wittenberg College: John B. Van Why, W. C. Beaver.

V. INDIVIDUALS:

Brigadier General William W. Welsh, Army Air Forces.
 Colonel Emery E. Larson, United States Marine Corps.
 Dean Norman S. Ruck, Yale University.
 Major D. C. McCallister, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.
 Earl C. Krieger, Columbus, Ohio.
 Paul E. Landis, State Supervisor of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Safety, Columbus, Ohio.
 Dr. Howard L. Bevis, President, Ohio State University.
 Colonel T. P. Bank, Chicago, Illinois.
 Major Francis G. Welch, New York City.
 Lt. (j.g.) Paul E. Brown, Great Lakes, Illinois.
 Dr. J. W. Wilce, Ohio State University.
 Floyd R. Eastwood, Athletic Institute.

Lt. Commander T. N. Metcalf, Great Lakes, Illinois.
 Commander W. O. Hunter, Pensacola, Florida.
 Al Redman, Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.
 Captain Joel Hunt, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.
 O. H. Durrell, A. S. Barnes Publishing Co., New York, N. Y.
 Juiison Bailey, A. S. Barnes Publishing Co., New York, N. Y.
 Stanwood Partenheimer, Ohio State University.
 John V. Schmidt, Ohio State University.
 E. H. Davis, Columbus, Ohio.
 John L. Taylor, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 D. G. Sharpe, Devilbiss High School, Toledo, Ohio.
 A. D. Florence, Devilbiss High School, Toledo, Ohio.
 P. W. Breed, Devilbiss High School, Toledo, Ohio.
 W. A. Rapp, Cambridge High School, Cambridge, Ohio.
 Jack Mollenkopf, Walte High School, Toledo, Ohio.
 Walter Ashenback, New Trier High School, Evanston, Illinois.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE Executive Committee met on Thursday afternoon, January 11, 1945. President Badger discussed convention plans, the program for the Council dinner, and other matters of interest. Action was taken on the following items:

I. That all the N.C.A.A. Rule Books, for one year, be dedicated to the late Major John L. Griffith.

II. That the N.C.A.A. Swimming Championships be held at the University of Michigan on March 30 and 31, 1945.

III. That the acting secretary-treasurer, K. L. Wilson, be authorized to invest sixteen thousand dollars of N.C.A.A. funds in government war bonds.

IV. It was the strong feeling of the Executive Committee that there should be a meeting of the N.C.A.A. Football Rules Committee held some time during the early part of the year, 1945. This resolution was to be submitted to the chairman of the committee.

V. The proposal, that the winner of the Invitational Basketball Tournament in New York and the winner of the N.C.A.A. Basketball Finals play a game for the benefit of the Red Cross, was discussed fully. It was decided that, if possible, this should be done, although no previous commitments had been made.

VI. A discussion was held relative to holding the Tennis, Golf, Track and Field, and Wrestling Championships, and, as the chairmen of the various committees were unable to give a definite recommendation at the time, it was decided to leave this action for disposal at a future meeting. It was the feeling of the Executive Committee that these championships should be held if possible.

VII. A discussion was held regarding the eligibility problems that have come up during the year, caused by the suspension of the rule in connection with the association meets and tournaments. It was decided that these should be referred individually to the Eligibility Committee.

VIII. It was the opinion of the committee that vigorous action should be taken in connection with the report on gambling at basketball games, and that the membership

of the N.C.A.A. should be urged to take drastic action on this matter.

IX. It was decided that the Council Meeting would be an informal meeting and that the reports and discussion of the various committees would be held over for the business session.

1945 COUNCIL MEETING

The annual Council dinner of the N.C.A.A. was held at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Thursday evening, January 11, 1945. The following members and guests were present:

President Philip O. Badger, Acting Secretary-Treasurer K. L. Wilson

Members of the Executive Committee: Asa S. Bushnell, Clarence P. Houston, Karl E. Leib, Ogden D. Miller, Dr. Wilbur C. Smith.

Vice Presidents of the N.C.A.A.: John M. Harmon, William A. Reid, Dean A. W. Hobbs, George L. Rider, H. H. King, O. L. Troxel.

Council Members at Large: Norton G. Pritchett, H. C. Willett, L. W. St. John

Committee Members: J. W. St. Clair, Basketball; E. C. Krieger, Football; Albert I. Prettyman, Ice Hockey; H. G. Olsen, Basketball; James Hagan, Golf; Michael Peppe, Swimming; H. Jamison Swarts, Basketball; W. O. Hunter, Football; E. L. Larson, Committee on Committees; Harry G. Carlson, Committee on Committees; Louis F. Keller, Committee on Gambling; A. E. Eilers, Swimming; E. G. Schroeder, Wrestling; Harry Stuhldreher, Committee to Nominate Officers; Ralph H. Young, Committee on Committees; Dr. J. H. Nichols, Small College Committee.

Invited Guests: Edward S. Parsons, Lysle K. Butler, Glenn W. Howard, Lloyd Messersmith, Dean Norman S. Buck, Brig. Gen. William W. Welsh, R. A. Fetzner, Carl K. Dellmuth, James R. Hopkins, James E. Pollard, Robert J. Kane, LeRoy Mercer, Arnold Eddy, Ralph W. Aigler, Colonel C. L. Fenton, Floyd Eastwood, Guy J. Mackey, D. Oberteuffer, Commander T. Nelson Metcalf, Wilbur E. Snypp, John P. Curley, M. S. Connor, Colonel Theo. P. Bank.

President Badger gave a talk, outlining the work done through the year, problems which had arisen, and his plans for the convention. A number of the members and guests were introduced, each giving informal talks.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

The Joint Session of the N. C. A. A., the College Physical Education Association, and the American Football Coaches' Association

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1945

THE Thirty-Ninth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association began Friday, January 12, with a joint session of that association, the College Physical Education Association, and the American Football Coaches' Association, President Philip O. Badger, presiding.

The address on the topic, *Intercollegiate Athletics in the Post-War Period*, by President Howard L. Bevis of Ohio State University, Brigadier General William W. Welsh of the Army Air Forces, Colonel Emery E. Larson of the United States Marine Corps, and Dean Norman S. Buck of Yale University will appear later in the *Proceedings*.

The Meeting Sponsored by the Small College Group

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 12

THE meeting of the Small College Group convened at three o'clock, Friday afternoon, January 12, with Professor Clarence P. Houston, Tufts College, presiding. Lysle K. Butler of Oberlin College, Lloyd Messersmith of DePauw University, and Carl K. Dellmuth of Swarthmore College presented various phases of the topic: *Will or Should Any Changes Be Made in the Intercollegiate Competitive Program After the War?* Several of those in attendance responded to Chairman Houston's request that the meeting continue with a discussion of several points raised in the three addresses. This discussion, as well as the talks made at this session, may be found later in the *Proceedings*.

The Meeting Sponsored by the Large College and University Group

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 12

THE meeting of the Large College and University Group convened at three o'clock, Friday afternoon, January 12, with Director Ogden D. Miller, Yale University, presiding. The topic: *Will or Should Any Changes Be Made in the*

Intercollegiate Competitive Program After the War? was discussed in addresses made by H. C. Willet of the University of Southern California, A. W. Hobbs of the University of North Carolina, and by R. W. Aigler of the University of Michigan. These addresses may be found later in the *Proceedings*.

The Business Session

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13

THE Business Sessions of the National Collegiate Athletic Association were held in the morning and afternoon of Saturday, January 13.

I. The President's Address

President Badger opened the business session with an address on the state of the association. This address may be found later in the *Proceedings*.

II. Report of the Secretary-Treasurer

The treasurer's report, which has been passed out, will be printed in the Yearbook. I would like to call your attention to a few of the figures which show the extremely good financial shape your organization is in—a fact due, largely, to the wise stewardship of our president, Philip O. Badger, and our late, beloved, secretary-treasurer, John L. Griffith.

Our assets now consist of: cash on deposit with the Northern Trust Company of Chicago, \$25,439.32; savings account in the Farmers and Mechanics Saving Bank of Middletown, Connecticut, \$3,072.40; U. S. Treasury Bonds, \$4,000.00, making a total of \$32,511.72.

We had total receipts for the year amounting to \$85,190.59. This was an increase of \$12,240.00 over the income of 1943. Of course, this was due largely to the very successful promotion of the basketball tournaments which brought in \$26,029.29, an increase of \$15,829.00 over the previous years.

The disbursements were \$26,233.45, which left us with a cash balance on hand as of November 30, 1944, of \$28,511.72.

Yesterday, the Executive Committee voted to increase our holdings in U. S. Bonds to \$20,000.00; in other words, to purchase \$16,000.00 more.

At the close of the fiscal year, a year ago, the National Collegiate Athletic Association had a total of 229 members. It is quite encouraging to note that, at the present time, we

have 217 active members, 19 allied members, one associate member, and one affiliated member, making a total of 238 members.

A number of active and allied members, who have discontinued athletics for the duration, have indicated that they wish to resume active membership when the war is over.

The custom, of keeping the mailing lists up to date, was followed by contacting all member institutions for the names and addresses of their presidents, faculty representatives, and athletic directors. A letter was also sent to the secretaries of our allied members, requesting that they notify this office if there had been any change in their membership.

The Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association informed us that the name of the Bluefield State Teachers College had been changed to Bluefield State College.

The Middle Atlantic States College Athletic Conference announced that Temple University was a new member of that organization.

The Mountain States Intercollegiate Athletic Conference informed us that the University of Denver was again listed as a member of that group.

New members, taken during the year, were: Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York; Presbyterian College, Clinton, South Carolina; Colby College, Waterville, Maine; and the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California.

The Central Intercollegiate Conference was also accepted as an allied member.

The Treasurer's report may be found in Appendix I.

III. Reports of Special Committees

The two-man committee, made up of Carl K. Dellmuth (substituting for George L. Rider) and Norton Pritchett, appointed to confer with similar two-man committees representing the A.A.H.P.E.R. and the C.P.E.A., submitted the following recommendation:

1. *Committee.* It is recommended that the A.A.H.P.E.R., the C.P.E.A., and the N.C.A.A. establish a permanent joint committee to discuss, study, and be prepared to make recommendations on problems of mutual interest in the field of physical education and athletics for men. The committee shall be known as the College Committee on Physical Education and Athletics.

National Council. Already have two joint committees.

1. Health Problems appointed by N.E.A. & A.M.A.

2. *Joint Committee of A.M.A. and the Fitness Committee of the Federal Security Agency.*

3. *Committee Meetings.* The committee shall hold two regular meetings each year and other called meetings upon petition by no less than five committee members.

4. *Committee Organization.* The committee shall elect annually from its membership a chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary.

5. *Committee Relationships.* The committee shall have no power to obligate or commit the organizations represented to any program or statement of policy until, and unless, such has been ratified by the executive committees or other designated authority of the respective member organizations.

6. *Committee Functions.*

(a) The committee shall formulate plans for the distribution of factual information of national interest pertaining to physical education and athletics, and act as an agency for placing such information in the hands of the respective secretaries of the member organizations who, in turn, may distribute it through the medium of established channels.

(b) The committee shall gather information and make studies of trends in physical education and athletics which are of common interest to the three organizations represented. It shall formulate statements representing joint opinion and policy and present such statements to the respective organizations for ratification. It shall be prepared to jointly represent the respective organizations in support of approved statements of principle or policy in conferences with national legislative bodies, the N.E.A., the "Fitness Committee of the Federal Security Agency," its joint committee with the A. M. A., and other similar groups.

(c) The committee shall act as an agency for inter-association relationships. It shall study and report upon all matters pertaining to policies, principles, and practices where such study will enhance understanding, mutuality of interest, and transfer of factual information.

7. *Committee Expense.* Each organization shall subsidize the work of the committee to the amount of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) a year for correspondence, supplies, and printing. The sum shall be payable annually on January first to the chairman of the committee who shall make an annual report on expenditures from this fund to the organizations.

Each organization shall determine its own policy as to

compensation to its committee members for traveling and hotel expenses at the time of meetings.

If the committee, in the fulfillment of its functions, expects unusual expense, a budget shall be submitted to the respective organizations for the appropriate action.

8. *Committee Report.* An annual written report of the activities of the committee shall be submitted in December to the president of the respective organizations.

The committee, consisting of L. W. St. John, Louis Keller, and Aas Bushnell, appointed to make a study on gambling in intercollegiate sports, with particular respect to football and basketball, submitted the following report.

Gambling on college sports, particularly basketball and football, is not only prevalent but on the increase. This gambling is of various kinds: bets on the outcome of games, bets on point margins, man-to-man bets, and bets placed through professional gamblers and bookies.

Gambling is promoted, to a great extent, by distribution of tip sheets, or form charts, which give records, reports on conditions of personnel, and information of that sort. This material is collected through press releases, by telephone calls, long distance calls to the athletic associations, and through reports submitted to the publisher by paid representatives. Quotation of odds or likely point margins, in the newspapers, is common practice. Predictions of victory or defeat and predictions of point margins are issued by commercial organizations through newspaper advertisements and weekly prediction charts.

The committee feels that damage already done includes the following:

Creation of an unwholesome atmosphere for collegiate sports. The undermining of the public faith in the integrity of college sport. At least a few abortive efforts of fixers to reach players. We use the adjective "abortive," because a number of cases have been thoroughly investigated in 1944 and in earlier years, and have been found in all instances to be based on false assumptions.

Further damage done is currency of rumors and second-hand reports of malpractice.

Adverse publicity, such as that given by the recent Saturday Evening Post editorial and by various outbursts on the part of the press from time to time.

The committee feels that the potential dangers are a great deal more significant than the actual damage done. Demoralization of players through gossip and distrust.

Possible attempts to hire players to throw games or influence point margins by malingering, by doing less than their best. Attempts to persuade coaches to influence point margins through manipulation of substitutions. Attempts to pay officials to influence results through calls of fouls and infractions. We emphasize the fact that we list these as possible ways of approaching the situation, possible attempts, not matters that have actually come to light. Another potential danger lies in the possible vulnerability of a few of the many thousands of individuals who might be approached in this way. It would only take one case of actual influence to create a scandal and do college sport irreparable harm.

The committee feels that possible correctives are the following:

Discouragement of the use of those tip sheets by destroying their effectiveness through direct and immediate announcement by the colleges of any changes in their line-ups, from injuries, and other items of that sort which are now special information of value and interest in the dope sheet. Refusal by colleges to give information by mail or telephone to the publishers of these form charts. Disqualification by the colleges of squad members who serve as reporters for tip sheets. These fellows are innocent about it. They do it as an easy way to pick up a few dollars, giving information that is not hard for them to get, and not of any seeming importance. Discouragement by the colleges of any members of undergraduate bodies who might serve as reporters. Have colleges with the co-operation of the campus police to bar known gamblers, bookies, and so forth, from the scene of competition, as is bound to happen in a good many cases, and by removing any such persons who do get in; also by removing any persons openly engaged in betting.

Another corrective would be to persuade advertisers not to issue prediction sheets or choices of winners. Persuade newspapers not to print win or lose or victory or defeat or choices of winners point margins. Another would be the adoption by this association of appropriate resolutions.

The resolution, presented by Ada Bushnell, may be found at the end of the business session.

The committee, made up of Karl Leib, Ogden Miller, and Clarence Houston, appointed to give consideration to certain aspects of Article III of the Constitution, submitted a motion that reprints of Article III be sent to the presidents of the member institutions, the athletic directors, and faculty representatives, for the purpose of attaining full

conformity and, also, of obtaining suggestions and criticisms of Article III as might strengthen it. Copy of this motion, as adopted, will be found at the end of the business session.

It was further moved that the committee be made a standing committee, that membership in the committee be extended to include a member from each N.C.A.A. District, and that this committee serve as a focal point for the collection of, and ultimately the dissemination of, information on the subject.

IV. *Telegram of Good Wishes*

It was agreed that the president ask the secretary to send an appropriate telegram of good wishes, good luck, and hopes for a speedy recovery to Joseph Raycroft who was ill and unable to attend the Convention.

V. *Report of the Resolutions Committee*

The resolutions passed may be found at the end of the business session.

VI. *Report of the Committee on Committees*

Professor H. C. Willett, member of the Committee on Committees, read the nominations for Professor L. W. St. John, acting chairman of this committee, substituting for the late Thomas E. French.

It was voted to accept the committee's nominations. (The personnel of these committees may be found on Pages 3-5 of the *Proceedings*.) The Committee on Committees membership comprised:

Director Ray Oosting, Trinity College, First District
Director James Hagan, University of Pittsburgh, Second District
Dr. Wilbur C. Smith, Tulane University, Third District
Director Ralph H. Young, Michigan State College, Fourth District
Professor H. H. King, Kansas State College, Fifth District
Professor E. L. Larson, University of Arizona, Sixth District
Director Harry G. Carlson, University of Colorado, Seventh District
Professor H. C. Willett, University of Southern California, Eighth District
Professor L. W. St. John, Ohio State University, Acting Chairman

VII. Report of the Nominating Committee

The report of the Committee to Nominate Officers was approved with one exception. James Lynah was nominated by the committee for the presidency of the association, and Wilbur C. Smith and Ralph W. Aigler were nominated from the floor for the presidency. It was decided by a written ballot, cast by accredited delegates to the convention, that Wilbur C. Smith of Tulane University would succeed Philip O. Badger of New York University as president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. A list of the new officers may be found on Page 2 of the *Proceedings*.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION

On December 7, 1944, this association, in particular, and athletics and good sportsmanship everywhere, suffered a grievous loss in the sudden death of Major John L. Griffith. It was truly an instance of death in the course of duty, for a less earnest and conscientious man on that fateful day would have remained away from his post and cared for himself.

John Griffith served his country as a member of the armed forces during the first World War. The Western Conference took him from the staff of the University of Illinois in 1922 to serve in the then newly-organized office of commissioner, which position he occupied with distinction up to the moment of his death. Indeed, his end came within an hour or two after his re-election for a further term.

This association always absorbed much of John Griffith's interest and effort, and, during the years 1932 to 1936, he served as its president. Then, from 1939 to 1944, he capably filled the office of secretary-treasurer, a position he occupied at the time of his too-early death.

No one was ever more sincere in his advocacy of high ideals in college sports, and few, if any, ever contributed more to the realization of those ideals. He was untiring in his efforts to promote the true spirit of amateurism. The country, generally, and this association, in particular, will long remember him for his contributions to these ends, as well as for his lovable personality, his courtesy, and his patience.

Be it therefore resolved, that this declaration of our appreciation of the life and work of John L. Griffith be made a part of the records of this association and entered on the minutes of this meeting held at Columbus, Ohio, on

the 18th day of January, 1945, and that copies be sent to the members of Major Griffith's family.

On December the seventh, 1944, Major John L. Griffith passed away very suddenly. His death came as a distinct shock, not only to those with whom he has been intimately associated in the interest of intercollegiate athletics, but also to those who knew of him only as one of the outstanding leaders in the field of athletics over a period of many years.

As commissioner of athletics of the Western Conference and as secretary of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, his services have been inestimable, and his contribution to athletics has been outstanding.

Therefore, be it resolved by the Faculty Representatives of the Southwest Athletic Conference, assembled in Dallas, Texas, on December ninth, that in the death of Major Griffith, athletics has been deprived of one of its most staunch and sympathetic friends; that the Western Conference and the National Collegiate Athletic Association have lost a most valued executive. Be it further resolved that this resolution be entered on the minutes of the Southwest Athletic Conference and that the secretary of the Conference be instructed to send copies of the resolution to the members of Major Griffith's family and to the presidents of the Western Conference and the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Southwest Athletic Conference

Messrs. H. E. Bray, President,
The Rice Institute
C. W. Crawford,
A. & M. College of Texas
Harrison Hale,
Arkansas University
J. D. Bragg,
Baylor University
J. S. McIntosh,
Southern Methodist University
Gayle Scott,
Texas Christian University
C. R. Granberry,
The University of Texas
J. W. St. Clair, Secretary-Treasurer,
Southern Methodist University

Pursuant to resolution adopted at the 56th Annual Meet-

ing of the Amateur Athletic Union, held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, December 8th, 9th, and 10th, I am writing you, as President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, to express to you our sincere sympathy on the death of John L. Griffith, for many years an officer of the N.C.A.A. His passing, I am sure, will create a void in collegiate athletic circles which will be hard to fill.

Daniel J. Ferris, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Southeastern Conference learned of the death of Major Griffith with deep regret, and by resolution, the conference has directed me to communicate its profound sympathy through you to the National Collegiate Athletic Association. The Major was held in highest esteem and genuine affection by all of us. We regret his passing as a tragic loss to college athletics.

Mike S. Conner.

BE IT RESOLVED That in the passing of Professor Thomas E. French, the National Collegiate Athletic Association has lost a most loyal and efficient leader.

Professor French provided counsel and leadership to this association since its early years. Through his chairmanship of the Committee on Committees, his patient and thorough work furnished the major influence which gave continuity to this organization.

In passing, we, his associates, share with his relatives and loved ones an irreparable loss.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and a copy be sent to his immediate family.

H. H. King.

The N.C.A.A. regrets the prevalence of gambling on college sports and the increased interest of professional gamblers in intercollegiate athletics, particularly football and basketball. The N.C.A.A. recognizes the damage already done by this situation through resultant publicity given unsubstantiated charges of malpractice in college sports and the consequent undermining of public confidence in the integrity of such athletics. The N.C.A.A. fears the dangers potential in the further identification of gambling with intercollegiate sports. Therefore, the N.C.A.A. calls upon its members to co-operate, in the establishment of remedial

measures, by drying up all sources of special information valuable as content matter for form sheets, by strictly prohibiting gambling and barring gamblers from the scenes of contests, and by taking all possible steps designed to discontinue the issuance of prediction charts and to stop the quotation of game odds by the newspapers.

That in view of the many problems which will confront the member institutions in connection with the return to a full program of intercollegiate athletics at the end of the war and during the period from now until that time, and in view of the importance of careful planning in meeting the problems involved, the secretary of the N.C.A.A. shall address a communication to the presidents of the member institutions, enclosing a reprint of Article III, and asking that the principles, therein stated, be continued for the purpose (a) of making any necessary adjustments in procedure which may seem advisable for the attainment of close conformity, and (b) that such suggestions in regard to all criticisms of Article III be made as might aid in improving or strengthening it.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association in annual session, in Columbus, Ohio, notes, with satisfaction, the plans of the Commission for Community War Memorials for Physical Fitness to commemorate the sacrifices of members of the armed forces in the current war by arranging for the erection in cities, towns, and villages, throughout the nation, of appropriate and practical sports facilities for use by the citizens of those communities for the promotion of their physical well being. The association wishes to record its hope for success on the part of the commission in the accomplishment of its objectives and offers any co-operation to this end which may properly and feasibly be rendered.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association, comprising nearly 300 colleges, universities, and intercollegiate athletic conferences, believes that the experience of the last three years has established, beyond question, the soundness of its policy of encouraging the maintenance, in war time, of competitive athletics as a vital factor in preparation for service in the nation's armed forces.

The association believes that continuation of competitive athletics for the total period of the war is essential to the training both of the individual and of the country's manpower.

The association believes that competitive sports are an integral part of American life in time of war and in time of peace, and that its member colleges, accordingly, are obligated to make the fullest possible use of their athletic potentialities both now and in the post-war period.

The association reaffirms its war time policy and pledges its continued support of that policy.

WHEREAS the National Collegiate Athletic Association has consistently supported a program of national preparedness through policy and practice; and

WHEREAS this contribution has been recognized and approved by army and navy officials as an important contribution to the present war effort, and

WHEREAS the National Collegiate Athletic Association, as an affiliate with the American Council on Education, has subscribed to the petition of that body made to the President of the United States as of November 12, 1944 (said petition relating to post-war compulsory military training),

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the N.C.A.A., in Convention at Columbus, Ohio, on January 13, 1945, go on record as requesting full opportunity for consultation with proper governmental agencies before final plans are made for such a post-war program.

REPORTS OF DISTRICTS

FIRST DISTRICT

JOHN M. HARRON, BOSTON UNIVERSITY

INTERCOLLEGIATE athletics in the First District seems to have leveled off upon a war-time basis that will probably prevail for the duration. Of the twenty-nine member colleges, fifteen had football teams in 1944. A recent survey by Ernest M. Moore, director at Bates College, indicates that only the same fifteen colleges are considering a schedule for 1945. The time given to football practice seems to have been reduced somewhat from that of pre-war programs. Among the colleges sponsoring football, four called their programs informal. The difference between formal and informal programs is not very well drawn beyond the fact that the institution does not consider the informal program so significant as is football considered in peace time.

The major sign of a return to more intercollegiate activity is observed in basketball. Twenty-one, or 72 per cent, of the National Collegiate Athletic Association members in the First District have basketball teams in competition at the present time. On the other hand, only twelve members anticipate having baseball teams. Beyond these sports, there are very few members with representative teams in other sports. This is due to two major factors—first, most of the coaching personnel is in the armed services; and second, institutions that do not have navy training programs have very few boys enrolled. Data are not available upon this enrollment. From a few institutions, however, where information is available, it would seem that the present enrollment of boys, eligible for athletics, is probably no more than 15 per cent of the comparable enrollment before the war.

The New England Association of Colleges for Conference on Athletics, which includes all of the National Collegiate Athletic Association members in this district, lost its president, Gilbert F. Loeb of Colby, to the armed services during the year. He has been succeeded by Ralph T. Jope of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Conference Post-War Policy Committee has held two meetings during the last year and will continue its work until a final report is made at some later date. The commit-

tee is very much concerned about the trends in the policy of administration in the post-war era. As a representative, who has had experience in other sections of the country, I wish to express a personal conviction, namely, that the ethical standards and degree of co-operation and understanding between athletic directors in New England are exceedingly high. I feel certain that the First District may be depended upon by the National Collegiate Athletic Association for complete co-operation in any efforts to maintain the highest possible standards of ethics in the administration of athletics, consistent with traditional local autonomy.

Many people are voicing fears that a new era may be ushered in at the conclusion of the war which might be characterized by extensive recruiting and exploitation of players. I doubt if this fear is entirely justified. I think we shall find that the boys who left us for the armed services will return to us responsible men with a sobering influence, not only willing, but also anxious to support the highest standards of sportsmanship in both competition and administration. Therefore, the National Collegiate Athletic Association would do well to set its sights high in terms of ethical standards. Any other procedure may discredit present leadership in the eyes of our returning veterans as well as in the minds of our presidents.

SECOND DISTRICT

WILLIAM A. REID, COLGATE UNIVERSITY

WHILE not anticipating a normal year by any means in 1945-1946, the colleges of the Second District with one or two exceptions, believe that the corner has been turned, and are extending the scope of their intercollegiate programs, resuming intercollegiate activities with limited man power and, in most every instance, looking forward to a tremendous up-swing in sports with a definite program of expansion of facilities in the post-war period.

During 1944-1945, according to a survey of the district, only ten colleges were able to carry on what might be termed "nearly normal intercollegiate programs." It is significant that two of this group fielded their teams from civilian enrollment, College of the City of New York, and the University of Pittsburgh. The United States Military Academy had outstanding teams in almost every sport, which should be the pattern in peace and especially in war. The colleges with naval trainees in this group were: Cornell, Columbia, Colgate, Pennsylvania State, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, University of Rochester, and the Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania. Although, among these colleges, there is some disagreement on the points of interest and enthusiasm, it would appear that, particularly in the populous areas, there has not been any marked decline on the part of the undergraduate or from the spectator's viewpoint. At the University of Pennsylvania this reaction was especially marked and to quote H. Jamison Swarts, athletic director: "Intercollegiate sports seem to provide a good outlet during these times. . . . Traveling, of course, is far from satisfactory, but there is no complaining on the part of the people as the ability to carry on is more predominant in their thinking than any inconvenience because of present conditions. In the full second year of carrying on athletics during war times, there should no longer be any doubts in the mind of anyone as to their value during war times or peace times."

The colleges with army and navy trainees were, indeed, fortunate in being able, in the majority of cases, to keep their staffs fairly well intact by using the members as civilian physical training instructors. Since the army colleges did not sponsor intercollegiate programs, their coaches and facilities were available for the quick shift to civilian programs which, in the fall of 1944, occurred at many institutions. The staff members, also, had the satisfaction of contributing in some measure to the furtherance of training men for war.

When it became apparent that the naval units in the colleges would be gradually dissipated, thereby weakening the man power available for intercollegiate sports, it was evident that the "leveling-off" process would soon be at hand and that competition between colleges with civilian enrollment and those with naval trainees would be on a more equitable basis. In addition to this stabilizing influence, the directors of the colleges with civilian enrollment approached returning to the field of intercollegiate competition with a strong belief in its value—without thought of victories or defeats—realizing that the program would be enjoyed by the boys, and that much could be learned from the experience which would later prove vital in the development of the post-war programs. The early return to competitive sports, also, would permit a quick recovery when the present emergency is over. Twenty-eight colleges marched back to the football wars and all played normal or restricted schedules. Over twenty institutions, not having competed in 1944, indicated that they will support teams in basketball, baseball, track, and other sports in 1945. Many of these colleges have had army trainees. Special tribute should be paid to such colleges as Alfred, Westminster, and Westchester State

Teachers College, which, with enrollments of less than seventy-five in December of 1944, were courageous enough to announce intercollegiate programs in basketball, track, baseball, and other sports.

Early in 1944, it was evident that the caliber of competition in the majority of the colleges having naval trainees, unless augmented by civilians or returning servicemen, would be far below that of 1943. Such proved to be the case, and now the majority of these colleges feel that, in 1945-1946, they will enter the same rebuilding program and have almost the identical experience as the civilian colleges, which during the 1944 season resumed football and other sports. Several have agreed with Ralph Furey, director of athletics of Columbia University, who said: "Nobody knows what will happen next year, but my personal opinion is that the V-12 units in all colleges will decrease in size, and that the end of the college year may see the end of the program. To balance this, a great many of our discharged servicemen will return to college, and I see no reason to expect that we cannot carry on in the future as we have in the past."

Among the sister institutions of the Lehigh Valley, Lafayette, Lehigh, Muhlenberg, Rutgers and Moravian, the first three exerted unusual efforts to maintain, and even create, interest in sports. It was a difficult task for Lehigh, and Lafayette particularly, to find acceptable material from their extremely curtailed civilian undergraduate bodies to field a few of the many sports, once sponsored by both institutions. Muhlenberg was more fortunate in that, from its naval trainees, it has developed for two years football, baseball, and basketball teams which have been at least equal, if not superior, to any, in pre-war years, from its civilian student body. Closely associated with Lafayette and Lehigh, although not located in the Lehigh Valley, is Rutgers University, the three institutions being commonly known as "The Middle Three." All struggled to maintain intercollegiate competition with civilian students to the extent of playing home-and-home games in football for the last two years. Next year, each is arranging a pre-war football schedule and contemplates a normal baseball schedule. In the maintenance of these programs for the past two years, the cost to each member can be measured in thousands of dollars, for the revenue, even in football, was at an all-time low.

The smaller colleges of the Middle Atlantic area experienced many difficulties in 1944, for in 1943 it seemed the popular thing among the group to announce immediately the abandonment of all intercollegiate athletics for the duration. Despite the war, basketball was continued for the most part.

The Middle Atlantic track meet was held last spring. The small basketball league in central Pennsylvania was disbanded for the duration, as was the wrestling meet. In the past year, Drexel and Haverford had football teams, but played restricted schedules. In 1945, it is apparent that all of the small colleges in the area will have basketball teams with limited schedules, playing only teams in neighboring colleges. It is likely that the Middle Atlantic track meet will be held. The curtailment in the Middle Atlantic area was forced because of finances and lack of man power, as few of the colleges have male civilian enrollments of over a hundred students. The trend of the Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference is to form leagues and hold tournaments just as soon as the emergency has passed. There is also a movement to centralize all activities under one agency, and many have expressed the desire to become affiliated with the Eastern Intercollegiate Central Office, under the supervision of Executive Director Asa S. Bushnell.

Several colleges, which have had army trainees, such as Hamilton and Manhattan, while not ready at this date to return to intercollegiate athletics, have carried on intensive intramural programs. The University of Delaware has fielded one intercollegiate team each sports season. Allegheny College follows a policy of having a program in any sport which it can organize and in which it can find competition. It is significant that, recently, the Allegheny faculty approved an increase in hours per week of physical education from two to three, and also placed the work in physical education on the same basis as other subjects, whereby the student is graded on achievement and knowledge of the activity in which he is engaged.

There have been several unusual features in the district. For instance, at Haverford College, one activity that has seemed to flourish has been the Nautical Club, and the crews have raced a number of times, both at Haverford and with the Navy, and at some of the regattas at Boston and Cornell. Certain naval colleges with small quotas and few civilians found that the end of the term occurred in the middle of the football season. Colleges like Rochester and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute did not feel that it was expedient to continue football after a two-week vacation, and hence terminated their schedules in the middle of the normal football season. In the adoption of this plan, games had to be scheduled in early September; this was unfortunate because of warm weather and lack of interest too early in the season. Union College, upon resuming football in 1944, was confronted with the problem that most of the colleges with which it normally competed had greatly curtailed their pro-

grams or abandoned them entirely. In all five semesters of the V-12 program, Union has failed to receive an athlete in the category of ex-college players. Princeton University dropped its intercollegiate program for 1944, but in football played some informal games. Princeton is now definitely on the way back and is planning full schedules in football and most other sports, beginning with the fall of 1945.

Colonel L. McC. Jones, graduate manager of athletics of the United States Military Academy, receives the unqualified support of the members of the Second District when he writes: "I imagine the foremost question in all minds is in regard to eligibility. I believe that, before long, we will have to give attention to revision of the residence, freshman, and transfer rules."

Although twenty-one colleges in the district failed to report on "The Status of Athletics" at their colleges, it would seem from the progress of events, that the future plans of the colleges are well expressed by Robert Kane, athletic director of Cornell University, who writes: "We have no radical or noteworthy changes in mind for the future. . . . Our policy has been to try to establish as many outlets as possible for the playing of intercollegiate athletics, and as soon as possible we shall be back on that basis. In the meantime, we hope to keep interest alive in all the sports by fielding at least varsity teams and playing as representative a schedule in each sport as finances, travel limitations and man power will afford."

Changes in the Second District have not been changes in policy; they are only changes caused by the war.

THIRD DISTRICT

A. W. JOHNS, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

PARTICIPATION in athletics by colleges was very much more general in the district during the year 1943-44 than the previous year. Freshmen were used in all colleges and, in some cases, were the chief reason for the rather wide return to schedules. Both conferences in the district, the Southern and the Southeastern, had a fair approximation to normal activity in sports. The presence of service teams added a great deal to the color of the athletic events. If we were interested only in the excellence of the teams and their performance on the field, we might say that never have there been so many great athletes in this part of the nation, and this was not confined to football alone. Naturally, the Naval Academy had good teams in all forms of sport. Bainbridge Naval Training Station was represented

by the best football team that the writer ever saw play. Fans really had a "field day" in the South this year, at least those who could get gas enough to attend the games. This, of course, was not confined to the South.

Most colleges in this area played without rules, since the Southern Conference and the Southeastern were operating under a suspension of rules for the duration, or until such time as they see fit to reinstate some rules at their December meetings. The Southern Conference actually reinstated all its rules as they existed on August 21, 1943. Freshmen are still allowed to participate under these. Some slight amendments were adopted to make the rules fit better into the war-time scene.

We cannot report that all is well with athletics in the Third District, as we are really concerned with intercollegiate athletics. In this connection, we ought to admit that we have not kept in mind the general purposes of colleges and universities, but have tended to cut the cloth to fit the coaches. This is not to be taken as a reflection upon the integrity, or upon the ideals, of this body of men; it is merely to state the fact that college athletic policy should not be dictated by any persons who make their living from it. Coaches can no more be blamed for trying to get together winning teams than we can blame any one nation for being unwilling to disarm unless it can be sure that disarmament is going to be general. A very illuminating story could be told about the struggles of recruiting officers, known as scouts, to obtain the services of promising boys, both for the colleges and for the professional leagues, if the real facts could be brought together. This will not be done as those who know it best will not tell all they know. The colleges should have a single purpose, namely, the proper education of the youth of our nation, and it is a cause for regret that we have allowed athletics to distort this purpose. The claim, that athletes are taking a leading part in the war, is not very impressive except as a testimony to their good physical co-ordination and good mental attitude towards fighting, neither of which is thought of as being a primary part of education. Physical co-ordination is very likely a lucky accident of birth, and the fighting spirit is a result of an inherited mental attitude, fortified by environment and training. Both are highly desirable qualities, but it is doubtful if they can be developed by training alone. There is a certain number of boys of the athletic type born into the world, and each college that wishes to be prominent in athletics must get some of them. In this statement, we are in no sense speaking against athletics as a part of a college program, nor in the slightest degree are we claim-

ing that athletics is only for the well co-ordinated and strong. We are simply saying that the great athletes are born and not developed. Of course, they have to be interested in athletics from an early age, or at least in physical prowess of one kind or another. Our trouble is that we have grafted upon the educational tree an element which is not, in any sense, one of its normal fruits. If we were interested in the physical well-being of all students, so that we would do the very best, we know for them all, both in mind and body, we should be getting close to our proper function. This costs a great deal of money, and, so far, very few of us have taken it very seriously. It is true that we make some gestures in that direction but find it too easy to avoid the making of a first-class effort. As a result, few, if any, colleges really give a fair test to the proposition of athletics for all under proper supervision. Physical examinations are worth little unless they are made the basis for further experiment or treatment. Coaches are not interested in this matter, and under the present dispensation, we cannot expect them to be.

FOURTH DISTRICT

GEORGE L. RIDER, MIAMI UNIVERSITY

THIS, the third year of World War Two, finds intercollegiate athletics in the Fourth District, which includes the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin, grimly holding on, about as last year, with perhaps a few gains.

During the past year, a shortage of able-bodied male students, loss of coaches to the armed forces, reduced income, and dwindling budgets, as well as equipment and transportation difficulties, have again been the chief reasons advanced for either curtailment, or abandonment, of intercollegiate sports schedules. Limited travel facilities and accommodations have produced small irritations and some headaches to coaches, managers, and others charged with putting teams in the field, and in some instances have brought about the renewal of such old-fashioned institutions as the box-lunch excursions via day coaches, and even the horse-drawn bus ride. A few colleges and universities were forced to abandon their intercollegiate schedules during the past year, but throughout the district there have been more institutions participating in intercollegiate competition than there were in the year preceding. Again as last year, those institutions having navy units have been able to carry on rather complete intercollegiate sports schedules, while most of those with army units have given up football, and, in some

cases, all intercollegiate competition. A few of the larger institutions have been able to carry on with only civilian students. It has been generally the case in these institutions that a few returning veterans, taking advantage of the G.I. Bill of Rights, have been a factor in providing greater support for team competition.

The colleges and universities with navy units have found the candidates for teams this year younger, and much less experienced, than in the year preceding. They have, also, found it necessary to adjust their plans to mid-season shifts in personnel; this often left them without most of the athletes who carried the brunt of competition up until the time when they were called for duty elsewhere. Such situations have provided additional opportunities for demonstrations of resourcefulness on the part of coaches.

Throughout this district there has been a reported increase in attendance at all major athletic contests. Ohio State, by winning the Western Conference football championship, and finishing the first perfect season since 1916, set an all-time home attendance record of over 335,000. Ohio State had perhaps the outstanding civilian football team in the nation. Of the service teams in this district, the Great Lakes Naval Training Center again turned out one of the best teams of the year. Football attendance at most of the institutions in this district has shown an increase over last year. In the larger institutions, the percentage of increase over the preceding year has been reported anywhere from 10 per cent to as much as 150 per cent, reported at the University of Wisconsin. There has also been a tremendous increase in the popularity of high-school athletics in every state in this district. Attendance at football games during the past season is reported to have increased as much as 500 per cent in many schools with several reporting attendance of from ten to twenty thousand for the better games.

It appears that the increase in attendance at college games has been chiefly in the larger institutions and especially in those with championship potentialities. Attendance at some of the smaller colleges has been so small as to cause them to eliminate admission charges altogether. There have been several instances reported in the past football season, where gate receipts were insufficient to pay the expenses of the officials for the game. It would seem, in view of the reports over the past several years, that the so-called "big-time" football institutions have steadily increased their public support, perhaps, at the expense of the smaller colleges which have been trying desperately to keep their athletic programs out of the red. If this apparent tendency is to continue after the war is won, it would seem that the only

solution for the maintenance of intercollegiate athletics in the small colleges will be that, already practiced by some, of having the program supported in the regular college budget. This tendency is not a "war baby," but one that has been growing for more than a decade.

While it has been necessary for many institutions to drop football for the present, a large majority has continued track and field, basketball, and baseball athletics. Some have continued with other sports like boxing, wrestling, swimming, tennis, and golf with modified schedules. Practically all institutions, unable to carry on intercollegiate schedules, have continued a rather intensive intramural program of competitive athletics, thus aiding much in the general fitness program. It has become more and more apparent during this war that competitive athletics have played a very fundamental part in training men for leadership in the various branches of the armed forces. It has been likewise demonstrated that some of the special conditioning exercises, added to competitive athletics, have helped develop a better all-around physical fitness than competitive athletics alone. Data, available at this time, are not complete, but there is much evidence to indicate that men, participating in several sports, are superior to those devoting all their time to one sport. In view of these findings, the National Collegiate Athletic Association policy of sponsoring championships in a large number of sports is generally accepted as one of the important means of helping develop a nation of young men, physically fit for any emergency.

In spite of war-time stringencies, basketball as a national sport has held a high place in the district. According to the Dunkel rating system, eight out of the first twenty teams in the nation came from this district. Among the service teams, Great Lakes Naval Training Center and Camp Grant (Illinois), ranked first and fourth, and DePaul (Illinois), Western Michigan, Ohio State, Illinois, Notre Dame and Northwestern were the six top-ranking college teams in this district.

Track and field athletics, perhaps, received more support in this district during the spring and summer than any other spring sport. Because of a rather large number of navy units in the district, there were some very good teams. Meets were held about a month later than usual, some as late as July. The National Collegiate Athletic Association Meet, held at Marquette University, was won by a Fourth District team, the University of Illinois.

After dropping the National Collegiate Athletic Association cross-country championship for one year, the Sixth Annual Championship Race was held this year at Michigan

State College on November 25. The championship was won by Drake University with a team score of twenty-five points, the lowest winning score in the history of the meet.

Eligibility rules for intercollegiate competition have followed the same general pattern as a year ago. Any student regularly enrolled, carrying a full academic load, is considered eligible to compete on varsity teams, regardless of his length of residence, and is subject only to local scholastic grade requirements. It has been permissible in some institutions for post-graduate students, and even professional athletes, to participate if they meet local scholastic requirements. The eligibility of Navy V-12 trainees is subject only to the regulations and supervision of the navy authorities. In 1943, there were many inequalities in competition between institutions having civilian teams, composed of seventeen-year-old boys, and other institutions with teams, made up largely of navy trainees, who were usually older and more experienced. During the past season, these inequalities have been greatly reduced, owing to the fact that most of the navy trainees are not much older than the freshmen on the civilian teams, and because the institutions with civilian teams have scheduled their competition mainly with other institutions having civilian teams. This, of course, made it necessary for the colleges with navy personnel to schedule other colleges with navy units.

During the past football season, many people have been convinced, if they needed convincing, that the pre-war freshman rule which prevented first-year men from participating in varsity competition is a good rule, and one that should be followed as soon as the war is over, or as soon as the man-power shortage improves. Among other reasons, the increased number of serious injuries to freshmen during the past season has helped emphasize the need for the freshman rule.

With the relaxing, or abandonment, of most eligibility rules during the war, there may be some difficulty in returning to the fundamental principles and rules for which the National Collegiate Athletic Association has always stood. It is no secret that some colleges have sought, and gained, membership in the National Collegiate Athletic Association in order that they might derive a certain prestige and standing among other institutions, not to mention the many privileges that go along with the payment of the annual membership dues. It is, likewise, no secret that many of these same institutions, now enjoying all the privileges and benefits of the Association, have not, in the past, followed, and do not intend, in the future, to follow the Declaration of Sound Principles and Practices for Intercollegiate

Athletics, as set down in Article Three of the Constitution of the Association. Obviously, it is very unfair for those institutions following the National Collegiate Athletic Association code to have to compete in National Collegiate Athletic Association championships with other members of the Association who violate practically every one of these principles. There are many institutions, yes, a majority of the institutions holding membership in this association, that believe machinery should be set up to see that no institution be permitted to compete in National Collegiate Athletic Association championships that is unwilling, not only to accept, but also to practice the Declaration of Sound Principles and Practices, as set down in Article Three of the Constitution. It would seem, therefore, that, unless some measures, other than those of the past, are taken to insure fair competition, the National Collegiate Athletic Association will eventually lose much of its influence in the world of amateur sport and in intercollegiate athletics.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE

H. H. KING, KANSAS STATE COLLEGE

INTERCOLLEGIATE athletic sports in the Fifth District have been conducted on a limited scale. No conference has carried on a complete program and only the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association (Big Six), comprising Iowa State, Kansas State, and the Universities of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, has completed a full program in football and basketball. This group conducted indoor and outdoor conference meets in track, but dual meets were limited. No conference schedules have been made for other sports.

The Missouri Valley Conference, made up of Creighton University, Drake University, Oklahoma A. & M. College, St. Louis University, Tulsa University, and Washington University, has not considered it advisable to carry on a complete program in any of the sports. Notwithstanding this fact, three of its institutions, Drake University, Oklahoma A. & M., and the University of Tulsa conducted a full program in football and basketball with much success. The two outstanding teams of this district, Tulsa University and Oklahoma A. & M. College, are members of the conference. The Missouri Valley Conference officially named the Oklahoma A. & M. team the football champions for this conference for 1944.

The Big Six championship at this writing has not been determined, but the University of Oklahoma has had the

most consistent team. It is interesting to find the three strongest football teams of the Fifth District all located in Oklahoma. The Tulsa University team, coached by Henry Frnka, is unique in that it is composed of civilians only, and of this group a large percentage cannot pass the physical tests for service. Oklahoma A. & M. has been selected to meet the football team of Texas Christian University (Ft. Worth) in the Colton Bowl at Dallas, January 1, 1945. Tulsa University, for the third year, has been chosen to take part in a New Year's game January 1, 1945. Tulsa plays Georgia School of Technology in Miami, Florida.

The Western division basketball play-offs of the National Collegiate Athletic Association were again held at the Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri, March 24-25, 1944. The schools competing were Iowa State College, Pepperdine College of Los Angeles, University of Utah, and University of Missouri. The University of Utah kindly agreed to step in at the last moment to replace the University of Arkansas whose team had figured in a serious highway accident a few days previously. The play-off was won by the University of Utah which later defeated the Eastern division championship team, thereby becoming the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball champion for 1944.

It is fitting for the National Collegiate Athletic Association to recognize the excellent handling of the Western play-offs, as conducted by George Edwards, University of Missouri, Fifth District representative on the basketball committee; Reaves Peters of Kansas City, commissioner of officials for the Big Six Conference; and H. G. Olsen of Ohio State University, general chairman of the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament.

The attendance at football games this season, largely because of rationed transportation, was below normal. Games held in small towns were not well attended, and those played in larger centers did not draw the crowds of former years.

Rules and regulations of all conferences playing contests have been altered, some to greater extent than others. The Big Six Conference has not abrogated all regulations for civilian contestants. A freshman is permitted to participate, if carrying as low as twelve semester hours, but, in order to take part during the second semester, he must have passed twelve hours of credit, and for his third semester of participation, he must have passed twenty-four hours of credit.

A civilian student or service man cannot participate, if he is a professional player, or has already completed his three years of athletic participation. For the civilian student,

all participation, excepting that of the freshman year, shall count in determining his eligibility for participation, as of former years.

Athletic conferences face many problems regarding the proper place of athletics in our colleges and universities in the years immediately following the war. It is evident that athletic programs will be more diversified and will occupy a more important place in our educational system than has been the case in previous years.

It is to be hoped that the National Collegiate Athletic Association will be able to direct the post-war athletic program in such a way as to utilize the interest that the public is showing in physical development, and help to effect a sound plan of physical training, correlated with academic work.

SIXTH DISTRICT

J. S. McINTOSH, SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY

INASMUCH as the conferences of this section hold their fall meetings in the second week of December, it will be impossible to make an up-to-date report. In fact, there is very little to report about the athletic activities in the Sixth District during the past year.

Athletic competition in the colleges and universities is still greatly curtailed. The Southwest Athletic Conference is the only conference which attempts to carry on a full program of sports, and Baylor University is the only member of that conference which did not compete in football. Baylor did have a basketball team. There are good prospects that some of the schools, which did not compete in all sports last year, will expand their programs this school year. West Texas State Teachers College alone of the schools, which discontinued football last year, engaged in that sport this fall.

Basketball competition was very keen, and there were many good teams, not only in the colleges, but also among service organizations. The Arkansas University and Rice Institute teams tied for the championship, and the team of Arkansas University was chosen to represent this section in the Western National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament, but a serious automobile accident so injured members of the team that it was unable to compete, with the result that this section was not represented. Since the personnel of the Rice Institute team was largely composed of students in the navy program, it was impossible for it to compete.

For the first time in the history of the Southwest Athletic Conference, the football championship was won in two successive years, 1942 and 1943, by the same team, the University of Texas. This conference was represented, therefore, in the Cotton Bowl by the University of Texas, with the team from Randolph Field as its opponent.

The football teams of the Southwest Conference were much more evenly matched this season, and no team was undefeated. Texas Christian University, in spite of the loss of players in mid-season, because of transfer of students enrolled in the navy training program, won the championship and will represent the Southwest Conference in the Cotton Bowl on January 1, 1945, with the team from Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College as its opponent.

Executive Secretary of the Southwest Conference, J. W. St. Clair, who has charge of the selection and assignment of officials, reports that there has been a marked improvement in officiating during the present season, and that work of football officials has been of a very high order.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

O. L. TROXEL, COLORADO STATE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

OF THE twelve member colleges of the district, nine have carried on some type of intercollegiate athletic competition during 1944. Six schools had basketball and six had football. Only partial schedules were carried through by some of the schools which fielded teams.

The minor sports have probably been curtailed more than the major sports. Baseball has never been popular in the district, but none of the five schools which usually engaged in this sport had teams in 1944.

Three schools in the district have navy or marine personnel, or both, which has made more extensive athletic programs possible. The forty-eight hour navy limit on travel has hampered scheduling in this area of long distances. One school lost thirty men from the squad through transfer in the middle of the football season, and finished the schedule with practically a new club.

One of the difficulties in a sparsely populated area under present conditions is to find competition for the schools with strictly civilian personnel, and for those with service personnel, since bringing the two types of teams together does not always result in the best kind of competition.

The football teams in the district did no experimenting with new rules. There has been a feeling among some of the coaches that this was hardly the time to make radical

changes in the rules. There seems to be little demand in this area for rule changes in any of the sports.

Most of the schools in the district are planning to have basketball teams in 1945. Several are also returning to a more extensive minor sports program, and practically all look forward to football competition next fall. The extent to which these plans may be carried out will depend, to a great degree, on the progress of the war. There will be some return to athletic competition, however, even if no major phase of the war comes to an end. Several schools had originally abandoned a part of their athletic programs because their facilities, including gymnasiums and other parts of their athletic plants, had been taken over by the armed forces. Such complete use has ended, and the plants are made available again for athletic programs. Some schools have enrolled, besides their 4-Fs and seventeen-year-olds, enough returning service men to justify a return to at least limited competition. From present indications, no school in the district is without plans to resume an intercollegiate sports program as soon as it is at all possible to do so.

A breach in the Mountain States Intercollegiate Athletic Conference has apparently been healed, with the return of the University of Denver to the conference.

The schools of the district, as well as the newspapers, have shown some interest in the current stories about the basketball tournament situation, since the district has been well represented in recent years by tournament winners and near-winners.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

I. W. OLIMSTRAD, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES

NO SUMMARY of athletic affairs on the Pacific Coast during 1944 would be complete without reference to the untimely death, on August 31st, of Edwin N. Atherton, commissioner of the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. As executive agent since 1940 of, perhaps, the first major conference in the country to make an all-out effort to eliminate the worst abuses of proselytizing and subsidization, Mr. Atherton had done an outstanding piece of athletic pioneering. His forthrightness, fairness, courage, and ability were recognized by all—even those, most opposed to the conference policies that he was charged to enforce.

The revised Athletic Code of the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, printed in 1944 shortly before his death, was the natural sequel to Atherton's meticulous

investigation of athletic conditions in the conference from 1937 to 1939, and provides a measure of his achievement. In this code, the conference gradually provided specific remedies for, and prohibitions against, the conditions and practices which Atherton's report and his subsequent experience as commissioner revealed. Although still tentative in part, and constantly undergoing revision as need appears, the new code will stand as a monument to the vision and ability of one who always had the best interests of amateur intercollegiate athletics at heart. His loss on the threshold of a critical period in the history of intercollegiate sport in the United States will be felt by friends of sound amateur athletics everywhere, and nowhere more than in the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

For intercollegiate sports programs in the Eighth District during the past year, these have remained quite restricted. Schedules have been, for the most part, local, with travel much reduced, and in some sports entirely eliminated. A number of institutions have not participated at all. In consequence, much of the available competition has been provided by service teams, which have been particularly numerous in California, and which in general have proved too experienced for their collegiate rivals. The occasional school which, lacking naval trainees, has attempted to field teams, composed for the most part of civilians under eighteen, has been at an almost hopeless disadvantage.

Signs, pointing toward an impending revival of intercollegiate competition as such, are not wanting. One is the continuation through 1944 of basketball, and even baseball and track, by several institutions in the Northwest which have been forced to drop football. Next year, as more men begin to return from the services, it seems probable that other sports can be revived, and additional schools resume at least a portion of their former athletic programs. If a return to pre-war athletic normalcy, with its emphasis on athletics for the few, is undesirable, no sound program, based on the proper proportion of intramural and intercollegiate athletics, will be possible until more institutions are again in a position to field representative intercollegiate teams.

At present this has proved impossible, as the football season just past clearly indicates. California at Berkeley, Southern California, University of California at Los Angeles, and Washington—all with V-12 and naval R.O.T.C. units—were again the only institutions among the ten-member Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference to compete in football. In the Northwest, a weak Willamette University team provided Washington's only collegiate competi-

tion, while in California the only non-conference schools to play representative schedules were College of the Pacific and Saint Mary's College, the latter having to depend on civilians alone. Since travel restrictions made it impossible for Washington to play more than two games away from home (against California and Southern California: result one win, one loss), the heart of the intercollegiate schedule was the home-and-home, round-robin between California, Southern California, and University of California at Los Angeles, from which Southern California emerged victorious on November 25th, thereafter being chosen to represent the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Association in the Rose Bowl against Tennessee on New Year's Day. As the football season indicates, the Pacific Coast is still a long way from pre-war athletic conditions. A rapid change in this situation, however, is by no means impossible; indeed, as has been indicated, some improvement is already discernible.

REPORTS OF RULES AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

THERE have been no meetings of the Association Football (soccer) Rules Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, nor of the International Rules Committee during the war. Many institutions, however, through intramural, class, and intercamp games, have been experimenting with new rules and have been eliminating some rules that affect the American style of play. At the annual coaches meeting, reports on these experiments may be offered, and probable changes proposed. There is no further report.

ROBERT H. DUNN, Swarthmore College,
Chairman.

BASKETBALL

THE National Basketball Committee for the United States and Canada met in New York during the 1944 National Collegiate Athletic Association Eastern Play-Off and Final. This meeting was called by the chairman after polling a vote of all committeemen, and with the consent of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Several problems had arisen in regard to rules governing the game, and it was deemed necessary to have this meeting to discuss these situations, and to legislate where it was thought advisable. Several major rule changes were made, and it is hoped that they will be for the betterment of the game. We had an excellent meeting, one in which harmony prevailed among the different groups represented.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association Basketball Rules Committee held a meeting previous to the meeting of the general committee. General policies were discussed and some business transacted. The very capable and efficient National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament chairman, H. G. Olsen, was re-elected, unanimously, to head this committee for another year. The financial results, as well as the splendid type of competition, were most gratifying this past year, in spite of misfortunes which preceded the tourna-

ments. The financial reports of the tournament, and of the Basketball Rules Committee may be found in Appendix I.

The decision of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Executive Committee to return to the competing teams a larger portion of the proceeds of these tournaments has met with the enthusiastic approval of the coaches, athletic directors, and I believe, of the faculty members of the Association schools. It has been proved beyond a doubt, not only by word, but by action, that the National Collegiate Athletic Association is not trying to commercialize basketball. We, who were on the inside, knew this to be true, but it was hard to convince many of the coaches and others connected with athletics. Those connected with the procurement of teams feel that it will be easier to get the leading National Collegiate Athletic Association teams of the country for our tournaments.

In connection with basketball tournaments in the United States, it seems that many new localities are attempting to establish tournaments, other than the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament, similar to the ones which are held in Madison Square Garden. In my opinion, during the season, and especially at the close of this season, and other seasons to come, National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball teams are going to be continually contacted, and all kinds of inducements will be made to them to enter other tournaments. I feel that this situation should be considered at the first meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association representatives, and proper legislation should be passed to curb this evil if possible.

J. W. ST. CLAIR, Southern Methodist University,
Chairman.

The 1944 Basketball Tournament

The third Basketball "War" Tournament of the National Collegiate Athletic Association was a success, despite some difficulties in securing representative teams from all sections. Total attendance and total receipts set new records for the tournament.

The University of Utah won the National Collegiate Athletic Association title and then went on to defeat the winner of the Metropolitan Invitation Tournament, St. John's University. This game was played in Madison Square Garden and raised a total of forty-three thousand dollars for the American Red Cross.

The Western Play-Off was again efficiently handled by

Reaves Peters and George Edwards, while the Eastern Play-Off and Final Game were under the capable direction of Al Nixon and J. W. St. Clair. Ned Irish, acting president of Madison Square Garden, again made a splendid contribution to the success of the tournament through his excellent co-operation.

Detailed write-ups of the play-offs and final game, submitted by Paul O'Boynick, sports writer of the Kansas City Star, and George L. Shiebler, New York University publicity director, follow.

The Western Play-Off

Utah University's "Wonder Boys," a cage team composed of teen-age youths, played flawlessly in winning the Western National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball championship. They defeated Iowa State College, co-champion of the Big Six Conference, 40 to 31, in the final game before six thousand fans on the Municipal Auditorium court in Kansas City, Missouri. Missouri University won third place with a 61 to 46 triumph over George Pepperdine College of Los Angeles.

Coached by Vadal Peterson, the youngsters from Salt Lake City, played a spirited brand of ball to succeed Wyoming University as both the Western title holder and the national champion.

The Utes were a last-minute entry in the play-offs. The team took the place of Arkansas University, co-champion of the Southwest Conference, when the latter was forced to abandon plans to participate in the tournament after two of its star players were injured in a motor car accident a week before the meet.

Utah was a first-round victim in the Madison Square Garden Invitational Tournament when Coach Peterson received an invitation to participate in the Western play-offs. The Utes' mentor called a meeting of his players and the youngsters immediately voted to accept. "Let's go to Kansas City and win the title," one of the players remarked. "Then we can return to New York to prove that our loss to Kentucky was a fluke." Despite the fact that Fred Sheffield, key player for the Utes, played only part of both games in the Western play-offs because of an ankle injury, the team was brilliant in its triumphs. The Utes roared to a 45 to 35 victory over Missouri University, while the Cyclones defeated the Pepperdines 44 to 39 in their initial contest.

Utah jumped away to an 11 to 2 lead early in the first half of the championship game with Herb Wilkinson, Fred Sheffield, B. Lewis, and Arnold Ferrin leading the attack.

Price Brookfield, a navy trainee at Iowa State, who was an All-American at West Texas State College, Canyon, Texas, made the first two field goals for the Big Six crew.

The Iowans, however, came within one point of their rivals with seven minutes remaining in the initial period, 13 to 14, thanks to the brilliant offensive work of the Wehde twins, Ray and Roy. Ray left the game on four personal fouls in the closing minutes of the half, but before he took his place on the Iowa State bench, he had contributed five points, coming in quick succession when his team needed them.

When the half ended, Utah led 19 to 16. Dick Smuin and Wilkinson ended the scoring with a field goal and free toss for the Utes while Brookfield and Block tallied the same way for the Cyclones.

The entire last half was bitterly waged by the finalists, but those "blitz kids" outscrapped the co-champions of the Big Six in the closing minutes.

Never more than five points separated the teams in the final half which kept the crowd in an uproar. The score was knotted twice, and the lead changed hands as many times, before Coach Peterson's scrappy young aggregation spurted in the closing minutes to pull away to a safe margin.

It took Iowa State exactly twenty-seven and a half minutes to overtake Utah. Bill Block "fired" in a field goal to give his mates the lead for the first time, 26 to 25, but it was short-lived. Smuin knotted the count at 26-all with a free toss. Gene Oulman slipped in a fielder as the Iowans enjoyed a 2-point margin, 28 to 26, midway in the period. That was the last time Coach Louis Menze's Iowans held an advantage. Wat Misaka, a Utah-born Jap, tied the count at 28-all. Nor did Misaka stop there. He added another goal for a 30-28 lead with seven minutes to go. Gene Oulman came through with a free toss. Again it was Misaka, a mite of a fellow at 5 feet, 8 inches in height, with speed to spare, who dribbled through the Cyclone's defense for a perfect lay-in and a 3-point margin. Oulman tallied a goal to add to the tenseness of the battle.

Arnold Ferrin, who played brilliantly in both games on offense and defense and won the admiration of the fans, poked in a one-fister for a 37 to 31 lead. Only two minutes remained when he made the all-important "bucket." Then the tall blond-headed youngster got possession of the ball and dribbled back and forth across the floor until one of his mates would come out to give him aid. He passed to Misaka and the latter was fouled. He elected to try at the free-throw line and made the toss for a 38-31 lead with less than two minutes to go. Misaka was given an ovation when he left the game on personals. Hopes of an Iowa State vic-

tory faded when Sheffield slipped through for a perfect set-up. The entire Utah team joined in the well-deserved triumph. Each player figured in the scoring with Sheffield and Misaka scoring nine points each for high honors. The floor work of Misaka and the alert and play of Ferrin were highlights.

Ferrin was brilliant at dribbling left-handed although he is right-handed. He goes southpaw to perplex rivals. When Ferrin lost his touch at the art of goal making against Iowa State, he took over guarding duties. "It was his able handling of defense that helped Utah to the championship," Coach Peterson said after the title game.

The Eastern Play-Off

The Dartmouth College Indians threw aside their traditional headdress and tomahawks, and called upon their expert marksmen from the marines and their navy trainees to aid them in their 60-53 conquest of Ohio State in the finals of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Eastern regionals at Madison Square Garden. The Big Ten champions offered severe opposition to the Eastern league title-holders, but the Dartmouth sharpshooters possessed too much accuracy and precision for the Middle Westerners.

The Big Green, seven times Eastern league champions, enjoyed one of their "hot" nights in downing the rugged Buckeye civilian team. Coach Earl Brown's boys gave a superb exhibition of shooting, speed-passing and team-play.

In the play-off for third place in the Eastern regionals, Temple University won from Catholic University, 55 to 35.

Dartmouth snowed under the Catholic University quintet in the preliminary round, 63 to 38, and Harold Olsen's Ohio quintet defeated the Temple Owls, 57 to 47.

The Big Green lost no time in getting up steam in the tilt with Ohio State. The Indians moved so rapidly in the opening stanza that the New England quintet possessed a 14-point lead before the Big Ten outfit settled down and narrowed the count to 28-22 at half-time. Dartmouth was behind only once after the opening seconds. During the second half they trailed, 44 to 43, but they "poured" through six points without interruption to go out in front, 49 to 44, and from then on were never in danger.

Although the entire Dartmouth team shared equally in the success of their spirited triumph over the favored Ohio State team, it was the Eastern league's high scorer, Captain Aud Brindley, who set the pace for the Hanover quintet. Brindley tallied fourteen field goals and a total of twenty-eight points to snare high scoring laurels for the Eastern

play-offs. He played the entire second half with the handicap of three personal fouls, but even this did not mar his effectiveness or shooting.

New York University's Harry Leggat, also a marine reservist like Brindley, played a bang-up game, and was particularly useful under the backboards, snaring loose balls and retrieving passes. He helped himself to twelve points, while concerning himself with defensive tactics for three-quarters of the game. Dick McGuire, a navy V-12 trainee, who had been the toast of "Met" fans while a star with St. John's University during the regular college season, held Ohio's Don Grate in check, so that the Buckeye ace made only seven points.

Both teams began at a breakneck pace, and at the end of seven minutes of play were just about even in everything but the score, which favored the New Englanders, 9-8. Big Brindley, whipped in the first three baskets for Dartmouth, and Leggat added a free throw and a set shot.

Risen, 6-foot, 8-inch center, Grate, Huston and Dugger, each looped in a two-pointer to comprise State's total.

The Big Green five, with Brindley continuing to sparkle, utilized the next four minutes to "cram in" eight scores and forge into a lead of 17-10. Bob Gale and Leggat each tossed in a couple and Brindley added a pair, the second of which made a total of ten for him in eleven minutes.

Dugger laid one up and Huston added a free throw for Ohio State, and then Brindley got loose again. His mates were feeding him, and his accuracy was practically uncanny. He threw in three more baskets, and Gale added another to give the Dartmouths a 24-13 lead with five minutes left in the session. Leggat immediately added a score from underneath, and the Easterners were out in front, 28-13.

The Westerners were finding it difficult to break through the well-knit Dartmouth defense and went seven minutes before Risen tossed one in with two minutes to go. This immediately spurred Huston, who hammered home a pair of field goals.

Just as the period ended, Brindley committed his third person foul, and Risen threw both free tosses to cut Ohio's half-time deficit to six points, 28-22.

Dartmouth started the second half without Brindley, but Coach Brown quickly inserted him when the rangy Risen got five points in the first three minutes and thus cut the leader's advantage to three points, 32-29. With the big fellow back in the game, the Indians re-found their efficiency and stepped out to a 40-32 lead, Gale making two of the baskets and John Monahan one.

With fire in their eyes, the Westerners fought back.

Bowen and Dugger each got a field goal, and Huston added a pair. Leggat made good a free toss, meanwhile, so the Dartmouth lead was pared to 41-40 with nine minutes played.

Once again, Brindley took over, and the Long Island boy hit for nine consecutive markers late in the game to pull away gradually from the fighting Buckeyes.

The Temple Owls were taller and much more skillful than the Cardinals of Catholic University, and they had no trouble at all in taking the play-off for third place. The first half was slow, and neither team was impressive.

Catholic University stayed in the battle for ten minutes, and although it never led, it managed to tie the score six times. It trailed by three points, 24 to 21, at half time, but when Temple tossed in six straight, just at the start of the second half and eight more midway in the chapter, the Cardinals had nothing to match the opposition. Temple played havoc with Catholic's zone and riddled the defense.

Dick Joyce, with fifteen points, led the Owl attack, while Dick Scanlon and Gene Szklarz each had twelve.

The Ohio State, Temple and Catholic University coaches and players were rewarded with National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament medals, and suitable runner-up and third-place trophies were presented to Coach Olsen of Ohio State and to Coach Josh Cody of Temple University by James W. St. Clair, chairman of the Basketball Rules Committee and a member of the Association Tournament Committee.

The Final Game

A tricky angle set-shot, just three seconds from the final whistle, by Utah's flashy Herb Wilkinson gave the Utes their hair-raising 42 to 40 triumph over Dartmouth College, Eastern regional finalists, and the National Collegiate Athletic Association court championship for 1944 before fifteen thousand frenzied fans at Madison Square Garden.

The Utes, the Cinderella's of the 1944 sport world and the foundlings of tournament play, using only six smart operatives, gave the husky Dartmouth contingent their second defeat and their first by a collegiate team last season, in a thrilling overtime game which proved to be one of the biggest upsets of the season.

Clever floor work, ball-handling and finesse were lacking on both sides, and both were guilty of numerous miscues. The shooting was faulty, too, but the game did have more than its share of excitement and the 1944 National Collegiate Athletic Association Tournament could not have had any better climax.

Here was a seesaw tussle, if ever there was one. Dartmouth was far from flashy, and was never the team that "breezed" through to its seventh Eastern league championship. Wilkinson, Utah guard, did a splendid defensive job on big Aud Brindley, Dartmouth's key man. He kept Brindley off balance all night. Only once did the Eastern league high-scorer get a chance to make his favorite left-handed shot, and he came up with a meager eleven points compared to the twenty-eight which he "fired" against the Buckeyes in the Eastern play-offs.

A spirited, shrewdly-conceived and well-executed defense won for Utah. The gamble in these tactics involved Dartmouth catching on and having Vancisin or Vince Goering, his substitute, do a great deal more shooting. Being free, they might have scored heavily, but Vancisin took only three shots, making two goals early in the second half, and Goering tried only once.

In the meantime, the double team repeatedly threw Dartmouth's stars, Brindley and Bob Gale, off balance when they tried to shoot. Brindley made only five out of twenty-four shots all night, with Gale cashing in on five out of eighteen.

It was a thrilling game all the way. The longest lead gained was 36-32 by Utah, with only a minute to go in the game. Dartmouth never led by more than three points. The Green, after the lead changed hands seven times in two and a half minutes, held an 18-17 half-time edge.

Utah had a four-point lead, at 36 to 32, at the sixteen-minute mark after the teams had been no more than four points apart all of the way. Wat Misaka, the Japanese-American jumping jack, had produced the basket that gave his team that lead. Utah decided to freeze the ball, but Dartmouth pressed hard, and was charged with two fouls each of which Utah waived.

A minute and a half from the end, however, Dick McGuire, the old Redman from St. John's, broke through and passed to Harry Legatt, a former New York University player, who scored from under the basket. Utah immediately retaliated when Arnold Ferrin threw in one from the side and regained the four-point lead with a minute to play.

Six seconds later Bob Gale tapped in a rebound, again narrowing the margin to two. Again Utah "froze," and again Dartmouth fouled twice. Utah still waiving. Three seconds from the final gun, Ev Nordstrom picked up a loose ball, passed it to Frank Murphy, who heaved it to McGuire. McGuire let fly from the side, and the ball dropped in, tying the count at 36-all and sending the game into overtime.

Experience was on the side of the Big Green, and Utah did not seem in as good shape as the Hanoverians.

Walter Mercer, a Dartmouth substitute, dropped in a free throw, but Ferrin sank a pair of free throws and now Utah was in the van. After 2 minutes and 22 seconds, Brindley caged a foul, and the score was deadlocked again.

To spoil what looked like a perfect shot, Mercer fouled Ferrin, and the Ute made both tries good, but Brindley, converting a pass from McGuire, succeeded from the pivot a few seconds later and it was 40-all, 1 minute 40 seconds from the buzzer.

Only twenty seconds remained when the Utes received the ball out-of-bounds with the score still deadlocked. Moving rapidly down the court, they sought an opening through the close-guarding Indians, Wilkinson, planted several feet beyond the circle, took aim and let go. It was this goal, three seconds from the finish, that gave Utah the National Collegiate Athletic Association title.

Mitchell Field, winners of thirty-two games, having lost only three, added to their excellent record with a 51-38 conquest of the U. S. District Coast Guard. The latter team, despite its forty-six triumphs, was unable to cope with the speedier Fliers, who were ahead at the half, 27-21.

Professor Philip O. Badger of New York University, president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, presented the championship trophy to Utah and watches to the coaches and players of both Utah and Dartmouth. Engraved pen and pencil sets were presented to the Mitchell Field and District Coast Guard squads by Professor Badger on behalf of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Basketball Tournament Committee.

The National Association of Basketball Coaches annual award for meritorious service to basketball was presented to Oswald Tower, veteran editor of the Official National Collegiate Athletic Association Basketball Guide, by E. J. Hickox of Springfield College, the 1944-45 president of the coaches association.

The Red Cross Benefit Game

The story of the thrilling triumph of the University of Utah basketball team over St. John's University in the colorful Red Cross Benefit game at New York City's Madison Square Garden may easily be described as having a distinct Horatio Alger flavor throughout.

The Utes, National Collegiate Athletic Association title-holders, exhibited a high-class offensive to defeat the National Invitation Tournament finalists, 43 to 36, before a howling audience of over eighteen thousand court fans. Over 41,000 dollars were raised for the American Red Cross Fund.

the court sport, for the second consecutive year, giving to this worthy cause the largest single contribution.

The Utah team had made three railroad trips halfway across the country prior to the Red Cross final test. Coach Vadal Peterson's pupils were rudely knocked out of the National Invitation Tourney by a high-powered University of Kentucky team. The Utes, however, repacked their bags, traveled west again, and came up as the surprise winner of the Western National Collegiate Athletic Association regionals in Kansas City a week later, when they were substituted for the ill-fated Arkansas squad.

Then a return trek over the rails to New York, and a sensational 42 to 40 overtime win over a scrappy Dartmouth College quintet, and the Utes were on the top, sporting the National Collegiate Athletic Association crown, and ready for the Red Cross play-off for the mythical national championship.

Coach Peterson's youngsters became the "darlings" of the New York basketball public and the Westerners had an enthusiastic group of rooting supporters for the Red Cross game with the Brooklyn Redmen.

Utah earned their seven-point victory over St. John's University the hard way, and they never let up once during the full forty minutes of play. The Utes continually harried the Redmen on defense, and made the usually expert St. John's marksmen shoot wide and miss important goals. They had the Eastern team bottled up from underneath, and well guarded from the outside, so that the Brooklyn team was forced to rely almost wholly on long shots.

Utah's Arnold Ferrin was a thorn in the side of the Redmen. The 6-foot, 3-inch blond freshman star of the Utes directed the play of his team. He was a ball "hawk" on defense, at the same time throwing in seventeen points, the last five coming in the closing minutes when Coach Joe Lapchick's Red and White youngsters were only a few points behind and threatening. Herb Wilkinson's eleven points likewise proved valuable to the Utah outfit. Wat Misaka, the little Japanese-American freshman, never seemed to tire and was a leech on defense the entire night.

Hy Gotkin and Ray Wertis were the most effective operatives for St. John's. Gotkin was his team's high scorer with eleven points. Bill Kotsares, the Redmen's keyman in previous tournament games, however, was completely smothered and held to five points.

The best lead that the Redmen enjoyed was five points, at 13 to 8 midway in the first period. Utah tied it at 19-all at intermission, put through five in a row just at the start of the second half, and then came on with another burst

of seven points that gave it its biggest advantage, 35 to 26. From then on, St. John's was fighting a losing battle. The Redmen narrowed the deficit to two, at 36 to 34, with five minutes to play, but then came Ferrin's personal sortie and the ball game.

Coach Lapchick desperately tried to maneuver his men. He yanked three regulars at one stage, replaced them with fresh reserves, and when only two points separated the teams, it looked as if he had turned the trick.

Utah, however, still had Ferrin, who never took a minute's rest. This springy fellow, amazingly accurate with one-handed shots and strong on the defense, took charge and wrecked the Redmen as the basketball campaign ended.

Utah was off in the first half, making eight of thirty shots, but they came back in the second period with eleven out of twenty-seven, an average of 30 per cent. The St. John's quintet had a "tough" night with their shooting. They made good eight shots in a total of thirty-eight throws in the opening period and seven in thirty-six in the final half, for a 20 per cent rating.

In the preliminary game, Mitchell Field's star team won from the Aberdeen Proving Ground outfit, 61 to 46. The victory of the air corpsmen revenged an early-season defeat at the hands of Aberdeen. The game was played under the new 1944-45 court rules, permitting five instead of four personals, unlimited substitutions, and goal-tending penalties. The contest developed into a rough game with a total of forty-one personals being called.

HAROLD G. OLSEN, Ohio State University
Chairman Tournament Committee.

MYER

THE Boxing Rules Committee, after very careful consideration, recommended that the tournament for 1944 be cancelled. This action was taken with regret as we all desired to hold a tournament, but we also wanted it to be as successful as those in the past. Several sites were suggested, but conditions at each of these institutions were unfavorable for the sponsoring of such an event. The representation, too, at a tournament would be sectional and not of a national scope which would not be in keeping with the objective desired. Should war-time conditions change by next year, the committee will endeavor to hold a tournament in 1945.

Committee members have been in touch with a number of former college coaches and boxers, now in the service,

who have been conducting boxing shows. They have informed us that the National Collegiate Athletic Association boxing rules are being followed in most of these locations.

At present, the rules as published in the boxing guide of last year will remain in force. The 1945 *Guide*, under the able editorship of Dr. Carl P. Schott, now in preparation, will be available soon.

Although the committee has been unable to meet in regular session this past year, the members have kept in touch with each other by mail.

I. F. TOOMEY, University of California,
at Davis, *Chairman*

INTERCOLLEGIATE fencing is in a near-moribund state, probably a majority of schools having abandoned it or limited it to intramural activity for the duration. A minority of schools is carrying on with diminished schedules.

In addition to the obvious reasons of man-power and travel difficulties, other factors militate against fencing. In normal times, the true athletes gravitate to the major sports, and we draw from the residue. Today, there is no surplusage, even for the more popular activities. Secondly, the number of high school fencers is negligible, and we must always start with the rudiments. Football and other major sports can put acceptable teams on the field with trained freshman material.

All this does not make the post-war years gloomy. Fortunately, the zenith of one's fencing career comes the latest of all sports—perhaps the early forties—so we can confidently expect fencers and coaches in service to return to the sport, their skills little atrophied by the hiatus in competition.

FRANK A. RIEBEL, M. D., Ohio State University,
Chairman

FOOTBALL

AT THE request of Chairman Bingham, your secretary submits the following report:

The men responsible for the administration of the football activities of our institutions, associations, and conferences have shown outstanding ability and determination in carrying on a most successful program, an indication beyond all doubt of their faith in the values to be derived from the game. The increase in the number of teams is remarkable

and gratifying. With football regarded by all branches of the military as the outstanding means of training service personnel, it is expected that even more will play the game in 1945.

Considering available personnel, quality of play was high, with several units rated by competent critics as equal, or superior, to pre-war teams. Free scoring was again the rule, averaging nationally almost 10 per cent above the 1943 results. High spectator interest, sometimes reaching feverish proportions, established large attendance figures, with new records in some areas. This reaffirms the high regard in which the game is held, and tends to prove that nothing is basically wrong with the game or its rules.

Freezing of the rules in 1942, acclaimed by all as logical, wise, and proper, was, by early 1944, subjected to attack by some who had extolled it. In recognition of the right to change of heart and mind, your committee twice was polled and voted 8 to 2, and again, 9 to 1, against the holding of a meeting or modification of the rules. As Chairman Bingham said, the vote is not to be interpreted as one of complacency. In any case, the health and color of the game in 1944 belie the charge that things have gone to pot. No student of the rules can well deny the value of clarification, elimination of conflicts, and some recodification and change, but to insist this is a pressing need is well beyond the facts.

Existence of another set of rules, now used by many secondary schools, is silent evidence of the derelictions of the past. The very method of approach foredoomed to failure the several reconciliation attempts. Investigation shows it not to be a matter of the prodigals' return, but one of recognition that from trial and error, and much turmoil, has come a code with which many of its users are content. I deem it well within the realm of probability that union can be made, provided it is not too long delayed.

Younger, eager, and less experienced players committed many infractions of the rules, but these were mostly minor. Excepting only one, reports have stated the officiating was the best in years. Contributing factors are that freezing of the rules allowed the officials, and the coaches, to catch up with the rules; and impression by the commissioners upon the officials of the serious and exacting nature of their work has borne fruit, and will continue to do so.

We again extend our thanks to Dr. Eastwood for his analysis of the injury hazard. A single collegiate fatality is unfortunate indeed, but need not cause alarm, when viewed from the standpoint of the total number of players involved, and from the definite proof that, because of the nature of the case, it could have readily occurred in any other sport. Of

the nine fatalities suffered by secondary school players, five were sustained in activities under interscholastic rules and four under collegiate, an indication that the rules in general are not a contributing factor. A safe conclusion seems to be that the football field is safer than antiquated autos filled to overflowing with reckless youngsters. There may be opportunity, if not a need, for better teaching of contact work, with emphasis on technique of injury avoidance. Safety of the players is of great concern to your committee, and advocates of reinstatement of dangerous rules are doomed to disappointment. Such injury-breeding showmanship is not for those who play for fun.

Two war-time seasons largely prove that younger boys have held their own, and often exceeded older opponents, with impressive lack of harm. Speed and spark are hard to beat. So far as overmatching goes, the rapidly shifting personnel of service-bolstered teams may well result in age advantage resting with civilian squads.

A meeting of your committee in early 1945 is practically assured. We now affirm that full consideration will be accorded the suggestions and opinions of everyone truly interested in the game.

E. C. KRIEGER, Football Rules Committee,
Secretary.

GOLF

THE National Collegiate Golf Tournament was held at the Inverness Club, Toledo, Ohio, June 26 through June 28. There were forty-three individual entries representing thirteen institutions. The individual championship was won by Louis Lick of the University of Minnesota. The team championship was won by the University of Notre Dame. The tournament medalist was James Jackson of Washington University of St. Louis.

The majority of the entries was from Middle-West institutions. There were no West coast, Southwest, or Southern representatives.

The results of the team championships follow:

Notre Dame		Minnesota	
Mel Wilke	82	Robert Bronson ..	77
John Fitzpatrick	77	James Harris	80
James Begenfelder ..	76	Louis Lick	76
Thomas Kennedy	84	Kenneth Mack	80
James O'Connell	87	John Cooper	88
Robert Terry	76	Virtor Rotering	79
	311		312

Michigan		Ohio State	
Kenneth Mores ..	84	Frederick	87
Philip Marcellus ..	78	Robert Love	81
John Jenswold ..	82	Richard Metcalf	80
Paul O'Hara	79		
John Lewis	81		
Thomas M. Sanger ..	80		

Note: The four lowest scores of each team counted.

Despite the fact that we shall probably not secure national representation for the duration of the war, I believe we should continue to hold the tournament and that the site of the tournament should be determined by the entry.

JAMES HAGAN, University of Pittsburgh,
Chairman.

GYMNASTICS

THE continued man-power shortage, and the added emphasis to the army and navy collegiate programs effected another abbreviated gymnastic season in 1944. Some institutions were fortunate in drawing material from the Navy V-12 trainees who were permitted to engage in competitive sports, while other colleges without this service unit were less fortunate and labored under a real shortage of physically capable men.

On the West coast, the University of Southern California had a great year and became undisputed Pacific Coast champions with major victories over their arch rival University of California at Los Angeles. Coach Graves had excellent team balance with unusual power on the side horse. Some of the outstanding performers were: Hubert and Dow in free exercise; McBride and McKenzie on the horizontal bar; Cohen, Vogel and McBride on the side-horse; Griffin, Anderson and McBride on the rings; and McBride in the all-around. The latter transferred to Southern California from U. C. L. A. and entered the service as a marine trainee. Coach Hollingsworth's U. C. L. A. squad was inexperienced, except for Captain Bill Stiers who starred on the parallel bars, long horse and in tumbling. His long-horse work was considered "tops" and most critics believed it was better than that shown by Ed Carmichael formerly of U. C. L. A. at the 1932 Olympic games.

Minnesota held the spotlight in the Mid-West, thanks to the Navy V-12 trainees. Grossman, Gilbertson and Mahachek were top performers for Coach Piper with Grossman winning the all-around crown. University of Chicago came through

with two good performers in Louis Levitt on the side horse, and 16-year-old Gordon Sherman, all-around prospect. Although Iowa Pre-Flight was not so strong as last season, it still had the quantity in winning the Central team championship. The magnificent work of Lieutenant Commander Hartley Price at Iowa Pre-Flight continued uninterrupted.

In the East, United States Naval Academy, coached by Chester Phillips, went undefeated to win the Eastern Inter-collegiate championship. Navy midshipmen Julian, horse and parallels; Rankin and Pitt, rings; Davis and Farris, ropes; Spangler, horizontal bar, were the outstanding performers. United States Military Academy had its usually excellent team in winning second spot. Cadets Moore, flying rings; Gross, horizontal and parallels; Blazina, tumbling, were the leading performers. Penn State's 1943 champions, coached by Eugene Wetstone, started with an entirely new squad and ended its season a shade away from the championship title. Frey was the sensation winning the all-around crown with a broken foot. Other high-ranking performers were Greene on ropes and horse and Valentino on the mats. Temple University's squad was hit by the draft and had to give up its dual meet schedule, but entered the Eastern championships at Navy with Raymond Reiff, the best Temple gymnast on its squad.

In the selection of the one outstanding gymnast in the country, "One-Foot" Frey of Penn State, all-around Champion McBride of Southern California, Grossman of Minnesota, and Alex Julian of Navy were considered, with the final nod going to Julian of Navy. The University of Southern California was the most improved team of the year. United States Military Academy and Minnesota are the teams to watch in 1945.

I wish to express sincere appreciation to Mr. Wetstone, the League secretary, for co-operating with me on this report.

M. W. YOUNGER, Temple University,
Chairman.

ICE HOCKEY

PROBABLY fewer colleges than last year will have hockey teams representing them this season. The Lake Placid Club will attempt to hold its annual December tournament, and Yale, Dartmouth, Army, Minnesota, and Michigan are known to be arranging modified schedules. The Princeton rink surface has been boarded over and is being used as a gymnasium.

The New England schools will carry on as usual with some increase in the Boston area. This is, also, true of the schools in New York, Buffalo, Baltimore, Minneapolis and Northern Minnesota. Hockey on the West coast will not be resumed until the war is over.

The Rules Committee met in New York City last spring at the time of the National Physical Education Association meetings. Only two changes were made: 1, the distance of the penalty shot (to conform with the pro rules), and 2, the method of the face-off. The change in the face-off methods is somewhat radical, but the committee felt that this is an opportune time to try it out. If it is successful and generally liked, it will eliminate much of the stick-slapping and confusion of the former face-off. Further study and trial may be necessary; in fact, it may develop that, under some circumstances, the puck might be given to one team to start play as is done with the ball in basketball and football.

It is regrettable that the *Guide*, edited by David A. Tirrell of the Kent School, will not be available until after the season is underway. A delay of this kind which happened for the last two years, through no fault of the committee or the editor, is a decided handicap to the game, and we hope that, after the war, the publishers will definitely have the book ready by the first of October.

ALBERT L. PRETTYMAN, Hamilton College,
Chairman.

LACROSSE

FOR THE season of 1944, the lacrosse rules remained as written for the previous year. The committee felt that there was nothing to be gained by changing a satisfactory playing code during a period when comparatively few college teams were playing the game.

During the past year, however, the rules committee and other interested lacrosse authorities have been giving considerable thought to some radical revisions, designed to give the game greater spectator appeal, and making for a more interesting and skillful game on the field. Action on these new proposals will be taken at the meeting of the committee in conjunction with the convention of the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association to be held in New York on December 9 and 10, 1944.

Although fewer college teams were represented on the lacrosse field in 1944, the sport was kept alive by those colleges having naval programs which gave them sufficient manpower to place representative teams on the field. The out-

standing team proved to be the United States Military Academy, and the Executive Committee of the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association awarded the Wingate memorial trophy to that team.

HARRY J. ROCKAFELLER, Rutgers University,
Chairman.

SWIMMING

IN SPITE OF the drawbacks and difficulties confronting an intercollegiate athletic program in war time, swimming has enjoyed another successful year. The colleges have more than met their responsibility in the promotion, not only of intercollegiate competitive swimming, but they have also contributed tremendously to the war effort in the preparation of young men in aquatic skill as demanded by war-time needs. A knowledge of swimming and other highly specialized activities in the water is one of the outstanding safety-skill requirements of the moment, and every school and college pool has been used to capacity. Coaches and instructors have worked, the year round from early morning till late at night, to prepare their pupils and students for future arduous demands.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association championships, a report of which follows, continues to flourish, limited only by serious transportation difficulties. In 1945, the meet will be held in the West, and several invitations from Mid-West institutions have been received, and are being submitted to the Executive Committee.

In principle, the National Collegiate Athletic Association rules for swimming have been frozen for the duration. Minor changes, however, have been made, where necessary, to accommodate changing conditions.

The *Guide* for the past year was an excellent one and enjoyed the greatest distribution of any issued to date; it is to be hoped that the *Guide* for the coming year will be issued on scheduled time. John Miller, chairman of the editorial committee, and his associates are to be congratulated again on a job well done, and under Mr. Miller's able guidance, we can look for increased excellence of educational articles, as well as statistical and pictorial information.

The Twenty-First National Intercollegiate Athletic Association Swimming Championships were held at the Payne Whitney Gymnasium Exhibition Swimming Pool, Yale University, March 24 and 25, 1944.

It was to be expected that there would be fewer entries in the meet with the added difficulties during war time. Under

these conditions, it was extremely gratifying that the representation by colleges and the number of entries were unusually high this year. For the first time, there were no entries from the far West or the deep South, but there was splendid representation from the Middle-West and the Eastern seaboard. The number of teams and entries was only slightly less than those of last year.

Colleges Entered

Boston	Michigan	Princeton
Brown	Ohio State	U. S. Military Academy
Columbia	Penn State	U. S. Naval Academy
Cornell	Rensselaer P. I.	Williams
Lehigh	Rochester	West Chester Teachers
Michigan		Yale

Entries

Different Colleges	18	Teams in Free-Style Relay	4
Flat Races	106	Medley Relay	18
Teams in Medley Relay	6	Free-Style Relays	16
Different Individuals	85		

The quality of the performance was unusually good, especially in the sprint swimming and in the long distance race. In the 50 yards, Alan Ford, of Yale, in establishing a new pool and Yale record of 22.2 seconds, swam only one-tenth under Kozlowski's sensational record made last year; in the 100 yards, Ford, in the finals, equaled his own great world's record of 49.7 seconds, made earlier in the season, and, in so doing, established a new intercollegiate and meet record for the 100 yards free style. This record is unusual in that it is the first time that 50 seconds have been broken for the 100.

The team competition was a long, drawn-out battle between Michigan and Yale, with the outcome doubtful until the last race, Yale finally winning the championship by one point.

Team Scores

Yale	38	Rochester	8
Michigan	38	Brown	6
Navy	24	Cornell	5
Ohio State	24	Penn State	4
Columbia	22	Boston	4
Army	14	Princeton	4
Williams	7	Minnesota	3
	Rensselaer P. I.		2

The financial report of the meet showed \$2,589.90 gross receipts and \$898.26 expenses. Of the \$1,691.64 net, \$169.16 was allocated to the N.C.A.A. general fund, and \$1,522.48 was prorated among the colleges competing.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association Swimming Rules Committee, in attendance at the championships, held

their annual meeting. Several changes were made in the rules. Nothing was decided about the site for the championships for 1945, but it is gratifying to report that several colleges have already extended an invitation to the Association for the holding of the 1945 championships. There was a great deal of interesting comment by all of the college representatives, and the swimming officials, concerning this meet. The feeling was very strong that it should be held, regardless of any difficulties, because of the great value this gathering has in stimulating interest in an activity which is of such great importance in war time as well as in peace time. It was also suggested, if it is necessary in 1945, that the events in the program might be limited somewhat so that the meet can be conducted in one day instead of two, as at the present time, but it was felt that this change should not be recommended until possibly after the annual meeting of the National Collegiate Executive Committee.

It is also gratifying to report that all of the organizations, such as those of the college coaches and school coaches, and the National Collegiate Swimming Rules Committee, had enough members present to conduct important meetings, and their work, and that of all the committees and sub-committees, dealing with various phases of swimming activity are most encouraging indications that college and school swimming, in the United States, continues to grow even in these trying days.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association Committee wishes to extend its thanks to the officials of Yale University for their hospitality, and wishes, especially, to congratulate Ogden Miller, director of athletics, and members of the Yale Swimming Association, for their carrying out of another outstanding National Collegiate Athletic Association swimming championship meet.

R. J. H. KIRKUTH, Yale University,
Chairman.

THE

THE intercollegiate tennis championships of the United States were held at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, June 26 to July 1. The country, as a whole, was well represented. The weather was excellent.

The week of June 26 was much better for the tournament than the week of June 19, which was the original week scheduled for the event, because twenty, or more, V-12 men could not have played at the earlier date. The players, as a group, were real men, and it was a pleasure to run the tournament for them.

Walter Langford, tennis coach at Notre Dame University, was the official referee in place of Walter Hebert, tennis coach at the University of Chicago, who could not so act.

Francisco Segura, of the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida, was the outstanding player and had no difficulty in winning the singles title. Charles Samson, of Notre Dame University, was the surprise of the tournament and went through to the finals, where he was defeated by Segura. John Hickman and Felix Kelley, of the University of Texas, won the doubles title without losing a set.

The results of the tournament, from the quarterfinal round on, were as follows:

Singles

Quarterfinals

Francisco Segura, Miami, defeated Stanley Clark, California Tech., 6-1, 6-3

Joseph Willett, Georgia Tech., defeated John Hickman, Texas, 6-4, 6-3

Charles Samson, Notre Dame, defeated Howard McCall, Georgia Tech., 6-2, 6-0

Harry Likas, Gonzaga, defeated Nick Buzolich, Pepperdine, 6-2, 6-1

Semi-finals

Francisco Segura defeated Joseph Willett, 6-2, 6-1, 6-4

Charles Samson defeated Harry Likas, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5

Finals

Francisco Segura defeated Charles Samson, 6-0, 6-4, 6-0

Doubles

Quarterfinals

Hickman-Kelley, Texas, defeated Schuler-Filer, DePaul, Default

Samson-Evert, Notre Dame, defeated Druliner-Boissier, College of Pacific, 3-6, 6-4, 6-1

Buzolich-Ruby, Pepperdine, defeated Willett-McCall, Georgia Tech., 4-6, 6-4, 6-6

Warner-Lewis, Utah, defeated Soukup-Hoeckje, Western Michigan, 7-5, 6-2

Semi-finals

Hickman-Kelley defeated Samson-Evert, 7-5, 6-2, 6-3

Buzolich-Ruby defeated Warner-Lewis, 3-6, 7-5, 10-8, 5-7, 7-5

Finals

Hickman-Kelley defeated Buzolich-Ruby, 6-0, 6-4, 6-3

The point results for the Garland Bowl are as follows:

	Singles	Doubles	Total 1944	Total 1942-43	Total 42-43-44
California	0	0	0	4	4
Georgia Tech.	1	0	1	0	1
Gonzaga	1	0	1	0	1
Miami	3	0	3	3	6
Notre Dame	2	1	3	1	4
Pepperdine	0	2	2	0	2
Southern California	0	0	0	3	3
Stanford	0	0	0	11	11

Texas	6	3	3	4	7
Tulane	0	0	0	2	2
Utah	0	1	1	0	1

It is the recommendation of the Tennis Committee that the decision as to the holding of the tennis championships, and where to hold them, in 1945, be left to the Tennis Committee and the Executive Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association the final decision to be made not later than March 15, 1945.

PAUL BENNETT, Northwestern University,
Chairman.

TRACK AND FIELD

THE Twenty-Third Annual National Collegiate Athletic Association Track and Field Meet was conducted by Marquette University at the Marquette Stadium, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on June 10, 1944. Because of the number of navy trainees participating, who could not be away from their institutions for longer than a forty-eight hour period, the meet was streamlined into a one-day event with the preliminaries in the afternoon and the finals at night.

Conrad Jennings, the veteran track coach at Marquette, did an excellent job of promotion, and a good crowd of about eight thousand people attended, with a total gate of \$5,145.22. Expenses totaled \$3,445.40, leaving a net profit of \$1,699.82. Twenty per cent of this went to the National Collegiate Athletic Association, or a total of \$339.96, leaving a balance of \$1,359.86 prorated on a man-mile basis to the contestants, who scored one or more points.

The meet drew twenty-six schools and colleges and over one hundred individuals. Twenty-three colleges and universities had contestants who scored one or more points. The majority of the teams came from the Middle-West and Eastern schools, although Fresno State College and the University of Utah were both represented by contestants. It was unfortunate that, due to the travel conditions, no contestants were available from the Pacific Coast Conference, the Southwestern Conference, or the Southeastern Conference. These conferences have always furnished a number of individuals who were big point-winners. The meet itself was unusually good. The University of Illinois, led by their great sprinter, Claude Young, finished first with a total of seventy-nine points. Second place honors were fiercely contested by Notre Dame with forty-three and the University of Michigan with forty points.

Claude Young, winning both the sprints and finishing sec-

ond in the broad jump, was the individual "star," although Harris of Morgan State also finished some "works" by winning both the low hurdles and the 440-yard dash. One of the defending champions, Fred Sheffield of Utah, was dethroned by Kenneth Wiesner, a Marquette athlete who topped him in the high jump.

It was the consensus of the coaches present that it was very worth while to continue the meet, even though the competition could not be as large as usual. An informal rules meeting was held, and no changes were suggested, but all present felt that track and field athletics should be continued and the athletes given as much chance as possible to compete.

The team scores were as follows:

Illinois	70	Oberlin	15
Notre Dame	43	Utah	14
Michigan	10	Minnesota	12
Ohio State	23	Colorado	10
Northwestern	20	Western Michigan	10
Penn.	20	Indiana	8
Morgan State	20	Butte College	8
Marquette	19	Central State	4
New York University	18	Iowa State	5
Missouri	18	Michigan State	5
Wisconsin	16	Illinois Tech	1
Miami (Ohio)	16	Central Michigan	1

Cross Country

The Sixth Annual National Collegiate Athletic Association Cross-Country Championships and the Eighteenth Annual Central Collegiate Conference Cross-Country Run was held at Michigan State College, East Lansing, Saturday, November 25, 1944.

Nine colleges, six of which were represented by teams, competed in the meet. Forty-three contestants started in the race, all finishing.

The medal winners were as follows:

Gold: Fred Feiler, Drake '47; Ashley Hawk, Drake '48; Howard Johnston, Drake '48; John S. Adams, Chicago '48; and Jack L. Upper, Oberlin '47.

Silver: Donald Struchen, Cornell College '45; Robert E. Price, Michigan State '46; Thor Thoroddsson, Ohio State '47; William Tully, Notre Dame; and Ray Prohaska, Drake '48.

Bronze: Kenneth W. Muening, Notre Dame; Sylvester Stewart, Miami '48; Edward D. Cobb, Ohio State '48; Ray Gauthier, Drake '48; and Walter A. Kalmbaugh, Jr., Michigan State '48.

Final Results

Place	Name	Team	Time	Team Place
1	Fred Feiler	Drake '47	21:04.2	1

2	Ashley Hawk	Drake '48	21.20	■
3	Howard Johnston	Drake '48	21.47	3
4	John S. Adams	Chicago '48	22.13	
5	Jack L. Upper	Oberlin '47	22.23	4
6	Donald Scrutchen	Cornell College '45	22.32	
7	Robert E. Price	Michigan State '46	22.44	5
8	Tom Thorndyke	Ohio State '47	22.53	6
9	William Tully	Notre Dame	22.59	7
10	Ray Prohaska	Drake '48	23.01	8
11	Kenneth W. Muening	Notre Dame	23.03	9
12	Sylvester Stewart	Miami '48	23.08	
13	Edward D. Cobb	Ohio State '46	23.09	10
14	Ray Gauthier	Drake '48	23.10	11
15	Walter A. Kalmbach, Jr.	Michigan State '48	23.17	12
16	Robert E. Prosche	Notre Dame	23.22	13
17	Ed Chappell	Drake '48	23.29	14
18	George Gillette	Miami '47	23.34	
19	Farmer E. Noss	Ohio State '46	23.39	15
20	John P. Rogers	Ohio State '48	23.44	16
21	Thomas McGuire	Notre Dame	23.55	17
22	Steve Provost	Notre Dame	23.55.1	18
23	Martin A. Burgess	Oberlin '48	23.57	19
24	Roland E. Eby	Oberlin '46	24.07	20
25	Robert Henkes	Drake '48	24.23	21
26	Robert I. Peters	Oberlin '48	24.23.3	22
27	Peter N. Manos	Oberlin '47	24.24	23
28	Robert W. Colver	Notre Dame	24.25	24
29	Richard E. Freuler	Ohio State '48	24.32	25
30	Jane Slattery	Notre Dame	24.37	26
31	Russell S. Flinn	Ohio State '48	24.39	27
32	Guerton E. Frost	Michigan State '47	24.43	28
33	Paul D. Noss	Ohio State '47	24.48	29
34	Victor Cervenak	Wayne	25.04	30
35	Jean G. Blumner	Michigan State '48	25.04.3	31
36	Harry Ramsey	Wayne	25.10	32
37	Howard C. Phillips	Michigan State '47	25.14	33
38	Bert Richardson	Wayne	25.34	34
39	Donald Moore	Wayne	26.11	35
40	Richard Berschner	Cornell '48	26.37	
41	Dave Schurgin	Wayne	26.48	36
42	Wendell W. Smith	Michigan State '48	27.35	37
43	Bruce Millar	Wayne	27.52	38

Team Scores

Drake University	1-2-3-8-11-(14)-(21)	25
University of Notre Dame	7-9-13-17-18-(24)-(26)	64
Ohio State University	6-10-15-16-25-(27)-(29)	72
Oberlin College	4-19-20-22-23	88
Michigan State College	5-12-23-31-33-(37)	109
Wayne University	10-22-34-35-36-(38)	167

Regarding the Sixth Annual Meeting of the National Collegiate Cross-Country Coaches Association, held on Friday, November 24, Lauren P. Brown, the secretary, made the following report:

The cross-country coaches recommend to the National Collegiate Athletic Association that the 1945 National Collegiate

iate Cross-Country Run be held at Michigan State College on Saturday, November 24. (It is understood that the run will be held Monday, November 26, should the war be over, thus permitting navy and marine colleges to compete on Monday.)

The following resolution concerning the death of E. C. (Billy) Hayes was unanimously adopted—

WHEREAS, the National Collegiate Cross-Country Coaches Association, assembled for the Sixth National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships, deeply feel the loss of E. C. (Billy) Hayes, one of the founders of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Cross-Country Championships and the National Collegiate Cross-Country Coaches Association; and whereas, his leadership and contribution to the physical, moral and mental fitness of American youth through his exemplary personal character and habits, and his career as one of America's outstanding distance coaches, was universally recognized.

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved that Billy Hayes' contribution to this association and to each of us individually will always remain a challenge, and an inspiration to all present and future members of the National Collegiate Cross-Country Coaches Association.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution be entered in the minutes of this association and that copies be sent to the President of Indiana University, to the head of the athletic department of Indiana University, and to Mr. Hayes' family.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1944

The following officers were elected for 1944-1945.

President—George L. Rider, Miami University
Vice-President—Paul K. Scott, Cornell College
Secretary—Lauren P. Brown, Michigan State College
Treasurer—Millard E. (Bill) Easton, Drake University

It was voted to acquaint the member colleges with the date of the 1945 meet at this time, so that all institutions could place the meet on their schedule for 1945 and thus have ample time to secure budget allotment for attending the meet.

K. L. WILSON, Northwestern University,
Chairman.

COLLEGIATE wrestling for the past year has been confined pretty largely to intramural competition and to instruction in wrestling for army and navy trainees stationed at the various colleges and universities. The Big Ten

and the Eastern Intercollegiate Associations were the only two collegiate associations that held their annual wrestling tournaments during the 1944 season. The members of these two organizations also kept up quite complete dual competition, but such competition was very limited in the other colleges and universities throughout the country. The Eastern colleges and universities were able to carry on their dual-meet schedules upon a somewhat larger scale than those in the Middle West and on the Pacific coast because of the closer proximity of the Eastern institutions.

Naturally, the high schools have been able to continue their championship and dual-meet schedules upon a more nearly normal basis than the colleges.

No National Collegiate wrestling tournament was held in 1944 because a canvass of the members of the Association which had previously shown interest in our annual meet failed to show sufficient interest to warrant the sponsoring of the meet. The Wrestling Rules Committee is anxious to have this meet reinstated just as early as possible, but it does not consider it wise to undertake to reinstate the meet, until such time as it has reasonable assurance of a sufficient number of participants to guarantee a successful meet.

A large number of the college wrestling coaches have aided greatly the training of army and navy personnel through instruction in wrestling, jiu jitsu, etc., either as civilian instructors of trainees, stationed at the various colleges and universities, or as officers in the army and navy training centers.

No changes have been made in the intercollegiate wrestling rules since the beginning of the war, and no changes are contemplated for the duration, but the annual wrestling Guide has been, and doubtless will be, continued on about normal basis.

It has been possible to conduct all necessary National Collegiate Wrestling Committee business by correspondence and, therefore, no meetings of the Wrestling Rules Committee have been held during the past year.

The prominent place, given wrestling in the conditioning and general physical training programs by both the army and navy, has developed a high degree of interest in the sport on the part of thousands of young men. This will unquestionably result, after the war, in a greatly increased demand for instruction and competition in the sport. In the planning of post-war physical training and athletic programs, the colleges and secondary schools should anticipate this demand and be prepared to meet it.

R. G. CLAPP, M. D., University of Nebraska.
Chairman.

Friday Morning Session, January 12, 1945

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD

I. PRESIDENT HOWARD L. BEVIS, Ohio State University

IT falls to my lot to welcome to the Ohio State University campus, and frequently to the city of Columbus as well, a great many gatherings of national character, and I always say to them, of course, that I am especially anxious to have this particular group here with us at this particular time. I say that to you now in order that you may not be left out of the especial category in which everybody falls. Yet, it is perfectly true that we are especially glad to see you here, because there are problems confronting us, common problems which confront each of you in your own way, on which we are glad to have help, if help resides in the deliberations of this body.

It is not particularly difficult for one in my situation to ramble on a little about athletics. I mean, having had on our campus a man like Les Horvath during this last season, having here in this group Paul Brown and Carroll Widdoes, all that warms the cockles of one's heart. Even a president has cockles in his heart which can be warmed. But, for all that, the athletic problem is one which presents to presidents, as well as others, problems of pressing nature in war time.

I was sort of informed by my colleagues around the country when I came to the Ohio State University that athletics would be one of my big problems. Well, it is and it is not. I have not found it a very troublesome problem so far, and yet it is one that is of sufficient interest to me to have induced me, for my own education, to have appointed myself a member of the athletic board of our school. I appointed myself for a year, with the feeling that, within a year, I should probably have learned enough about it to pass it on to somebody else. I was disappointed about that. I found I had only a freshman course in a year. Besides, I had begun to get so much interested in the program that I have not been willing to graduate myself as yet from this particular body.

I suspect my presence on the board is of the same character as the prayer of the negro preacher. You remember he prayed, "Use me, O Lord, if only in an advisory capacity."

The problems that are generated by the war, of course, need no elaboration from me to a group of this kind. I am reminded of a statement that I had from President Elliott, of Purdue — the author whom he quoted has escaped my mind, but the statement is significant — "The human mind," he said, "changes less rapidly than the things controlled by it." I suspect that has considerable application to the situation in which we are now. The things our minds are supposed to control have changed so much more rapidly than we ourselves, that it is difficult for us to keep up with the rapidly moving scene.

Earlier in the war, we were confronted with such problems as, "What is a sophomore?" In the days of acceleration, it was a little hard to tell when the curricula became accelerated. Now, we have the question, "What is a full-time schedule," within the meaning of the rule? I suppose all of the coaches are concerned with the problem of how good is a 4-F. We are a little like the man who had trouble with his feet. He said that he always had to wear his boots two or three days before he could get them on. We are wearing our boots first and finding how well they fit us afterwards.

We hear, from certain quarters, the current criticism of collegiate athletics. It is easy to criticise. It is particularly easy to criticise if you do not thoroughly understand. It is always much easier to criticise something you have not taken the trouble thoroughly to understand. It is a little like the rooster who saw a basket of colored Easter eggs put down in the yard, and, without further investigation, he went over and kicked the daylights out of the peacock.

With such effort as I have been able to make to understand the problems that inhere in what we are talking about today, I want to record, simply as a matter of personal faith, that I believe in athletics. I believe in inter-collegiate athletics. I learned that much, at least, from my Greek books. The Greeks believed in athletics and in the sort of civilization which they built and which has had some considerable acclaim throughout the ages since. They believed in athletics as part of the necessary training of a well-rounded individual.

My own belief in athletics does not arise from any great personal proficiency — a little like the proficiency in Greek itself which was given to me one time by a colored man who was riding along with me on the street car, a long ride. As the people left the car, when we got out toward the end of the line, it came to pass that there were only he and I sitting side by side. I was trying to puzzle out my

Greek lesson for the next day. He kept looking furtively over my shoulder. He said, "Pardon me. Is that Greek?" I said, "Yes. Do you read Greek?" He said, "No, not personally, sir."

My athletics are something of the same character. They are not very personal. Yet, I have been able to learn enough to justify the article of faith which I stated, that is, I believe in athletics if they are properly taught. I think "taught" is the word we ought to stress. It is the word that is recalled to my mind, for an athletic coach is a teacher, a person who has, within his hands, the molding of character. He can mold for good or for bad the characters of those boys who are in his hands. I wonder sometimes whether we sufficiently appreciate the responsibility that we place upon the shoulders of the persons who occupy the position of coach in our collegiate institutions. It is a tremendous responsibility, and it has a tremendous potentiality. The outcome in character, as well as in immediate athletic proficiency, is very largely a matter that lies within the teaching gift of the person who occupies the position of coach.

In these days of war, we tend to stress the value of collegiate athletics to soldiering. There has been no time when the statement about the battle having been won on the playing fields of Eaton was more in order than it is now. I think the results of it are manifesting themselves on the far-flung battlefields and in the naval engagements around the world.

In a certain sense, those of us, who are planning for the future, have to be devoting our foresight to something that is coming after the war. The boys in the war, and those who are going to be in it for the next two or three years, are to a great extent made. There is not much we are going to be able to do for them. We must think to a period beyond the end of the war. I would invite your attention to the value of athletics, college athletics, to the period of recovery which will follow after the war is won. We are going to be in one of the most difficult positions in which this country has ever been. We are coming into a period of depleted resources, resources both human, and business, and industrial, a period of great dislocation of human resources and of business resources.

In that period, we are going to find for the first time in the history of these United States that we shall not be able to find recovery; we are going to have to make it. After each preceding great war in our history, we have had a horizontal frontier. We have had unappropriated

resources, land, and mines, and timber, and all those gifts of nature, which needed only to be appropriated to bring us out of the war-caused depression and set us forward on our ways again. Those resources have been appropriated, and the only great considerable resource we have at our disposal is the resource that lies in human beings. We are going to have to make our recovery this time, and we are going to have to make it by the resources of trained people who through science and appliance, who through the ability to give direction to the immense powers that lie within science and appliance, and through the development of stamina in those people themselves—we are going to have to train those people in directions where we may find in a so-called vertical frontier an equivalent of the horizontal frontier which has always come to our aid by the gift of God heretofore.

So here today, with all of our company engaged in the training of human beings for this great thing which is to take place after the war, we who are here are looking forward to the measures which ought properly to be taken to fit the people, who come within our hands, for taking their part in this man-made recovery which must follow the period of the great war as surely as the day will follow the night.

It has been customary in years, perhaps decades, past to think of the human personality as being made up of three rather distinct and easily separable elements. We speak of the physical, and the mental, and the spiritual sides of a human being's nature, as if somehow or other they were separate compartments and could readily be separated, as if we could readily tell where one of those things leaves off, and the other one begins.

A certain great organization has as its symbol a triangle, with three sides, one labeled mental, one labeled physical, and one labeled moral, or spiritual, and those sides come to three separate apexes, and you can tell apparently where one leaves off, and where the other begins. It seems to me a much apter symbol if the component parts of our nature would be represented by a circle, with these same words, mental, moral, and physical, inscribed on the periphery of it, but with very indefinite boundaries as to where one leaves off, and the other begins. I do not think we can tell where the physical leaves off, and where the mental or spiritual begins. We all know that in the development of the physical sides of men's natures, we are contributing at the same time, particularly in athletics, to the mental and spiritual development as well.

Modern education seeks to do its work through the eliciting of the interests of those who come under its scope. I think it is a perfectly demonstrable fact that, at the age of youth in which young people come to colleges and to high schools as well, the interest which springs from the physical side of their natures is perhaps the easiest one to approach, and this approach is most likely to yield the interest which will contribute to educational values if that interest is properly aroused. It is true on our campus that the greatest common denominator is the interest arising from athletic interests. That, in my judgment, is not something to criticize, although there are those who feel otherwise. I think you cannot criticize or indict whole generations of college people any more than Burke of old could indict a whole nation. It is a psychological fact of life, and a fact of which we must take account in adequate training, in adequate planning for the education of young people. Our job is to seize that interest, and, having aroused it, channel it into the areas in which we want it to go.

It can be channeled into bad ways. We are not the first people to realize that athletics is something that has educational value. Our Nazi friends realize that to the full. They, however, have taken that interest and molded it to a philosophy which was expounded in a great, mischievous volume some hundred years ago, a book that had for its title, *Beyond Good and Evil*, a book which inculcated the theory that the morals which occidental civilization had been trying to develop for years are soft, and weak, and contemptible, and the modern way of looking at things is to look at the expediency of the moment. Lust and greed were good if they contributed to the need of the moment, and honor and clean living were bad if they did not serve the need of the moment. Our job is to take this thing and develop it according to the standards which our occidental civilization has labored so hard to develop for hundreds and hundreds of years.

That brings me to the obvious observation that the maintenance of those standards is of the utmost importance if our educational system is to go forward, and if athletics is to survive. We can develop bad standards or good ones. If we develop good ones, those who come within the influence of those standards must be taught to know that those standards are widely accepted and are culturally acceptable.

An organization of this type can develop those standards, give them standing, make them respectable in the eyes of young people, and carry them forward from decade to decade.

May I take this opportunity to welcome you to our city and to our campus, you who are concerned with the educational business of developing this situation, because upon the shoulders of this association, it seems to me, rests a tremendous responsibility. It must retain its standing; it must retain its power; in the language of the campus, "The game depends upon it."

II. BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM M. WALSH, Army Air Forces

AS General Arnold was unable to be present at this meeting, he delegated me to represent him. I am very happy to be here and to represent the general. He desires that I express his appreciation for your kind invitation and extend regrets for his absence.

We want you to know that we, in the air forces, believe whole-heartedly and completely in physical training and athletic programs. There is ample proof to justify this belief—proof that comes directly from the combat areas—proof like that offered by General Brereton. Recently, the general had this to say, and I quote:

"In the tremendous days before invasion, my attention was forcibly directed to how vital it was for air-force combat-crews to be in absolutely top physical condition. During the hard schedule for softening up the continent for invasion, the Ninth Air-Force men often had to fly from dawn to dusk.

"When the crews were not in the air, they were almost constantly on alert, awaiting calls for other missions. When D-day arrived, pilots and crews had to respond with even greater effort. Sometimes B-26 Marauder bomber and A-20 Havoc bomber crews were required to participate in three missions in one day, and the Thunderbolt, Mustang and Lightning fighter pilots flew three, four, and sometimes five missions in one day.

"I am not able to stress too emphatically how much their superb physical condition made it possible for us to keep hitting the enemy from the air in an endless procession that helped make the invasion a success."

General Brereton knows whereof he speaks, for he commanded the great Ninth Air Force that pummeled Normandy before invasion day.

The Army Air Forces Physical Training Program has stressed the building of combat keenness and physical con-

dition through conditioning activities and competitive seasonal sports. Back in December, 1940, General Arnold foresaw the importance of getting army air force trainees into the best physical condition—even though these individuals were hand-picked and were organically sound. In February, 1941, the general directed that all these new soldiers be given one hour a day in organized and carefully supervised physical training classes. He, also, directed that civilian staffs be appointed to organize and direct this program.

In March, 1941, the physical training program was initiated at Maxwell Field, Alabama, under the late General Walter Weaver, with the appointment of a director of physical training for the Southeast Flying Training Center. Several assistant directors were appointed in rapid order, and work on a program was started immediately. The primary responsibility was to condition physically each individual. Our situation was unlike a school situation. No school of which I know ever had attempted to put each of its students into his best possible physical condition.

To be sure, each school will elect ten, twelve—it may be fifty men—for a varsity team, and these men, a very small group, would be put into good physical condition.

Our situation, however, in the air forces was more complex. Ours was a situation where every man was out for the team, and every man had to be in top condition. This was a challenging situation, a situation that involved many problems which had no previously recorded solutions. You might be interested to know some of the obstacles that confronted us.

To begin with, not all our trainees were in the same physical condition upon entering the service. We had to decide how fast they could be carried along. Next, we had to decide when physical training classes would condition the individual rather than exhaust him for other duties; then, what was to be the peak in a man's chart of conditioning.

It was necessary for us to determine between the physical requirements needed by a fighter pilot, who might be sent aloft several times a day to heights varying between the stratospheric and tree-top levels. We had to take this individual's problems and decide what he needed, as compared with those requirements demanded by the bomber pilot who flies long missions at high altitudes.

We, also, had to consider the physical problems of the navigator, the bombardier, the radio man, and the gunner. We had to determine what was best for the mechanic at the air base who works many long, tedious hours to sustain our wings.

These were but some of the ticklish questions that confronted us back in March, 1941. Without delay, we set about to find the answers.

The new physical training directors held conferences with flight surgeons, flight instructors, training directors, base commanders, and the trainees themselves. Experiments were inaugurated. Cadet Class 41-C at Maxwell Field was chosen to be the guinea pig, and the studies made with this group were thorough. An example of this thoroughness is found in how we determined what muscles are brought into play when piloting a plane. You may recall the story, which *Time Magazine* titled "Lady Godiva." A cadet, minus all clothing, took the pilot's seat in a plane, and as he went through all the motions of flying — without leaving the ground, of course — we photographed his every movement and watched his every reaction. From this experiment, a series of exercises, deemed best suited for the pilot, was developed.

For two months, these men worked on programs before one was accepted and initiated in the stations. The success of the program became apparent, within a few months after initiation, in its influence on lowering the wash-out rate. This program started at Maxwell Field and gradually became universal in the air forces. It now has been accepted by some of our allied nations.

With the Pearl Harbor episode, there came additional problems for these directors. For instance, a great deal of flying had to be done over water. Thus, it would be good for a pilot to know how to swim. A survey was made, and, surprisingly enough, the percentage of non-swimmers was between 20 and 40 per cent. Then, there were the problems of manipulating a parachute when the man was forced to bail out, and of landing correctly to avoid injuries. These problems were assigned to the physical training department. Just recently, the project of survival skills has been added. The army air forces physical fitness test, consisting of chin-up, sit-ups, and 300-yard runs, has given us rather a complete evidence of our program's effectiveness. As you know, a conditioning program must be gradual and progressive. In this case, we want a man to reach his peak just before starting for a combat theater. The results show that in what the program is accomplishing. Incidentally, these test results also show that, barring organic defects, each individual can be placed in good physical condition. In our advanced phase of training, 99.9 per cent of our trainees have attained good or better physical condition. To gain this average, each individual must do at least 36 sit-ups, 9 pull-ups and run 300 yards in 54 seconds.

I might add here that, when we had the college program, a great job of conditioning was done. You laid a good foundation, and we were able to take over and teach many skills necessary in the air forces. As you readily surmise, physically conditioning our personnel is the primary responsibility. That, however, is only one phase of the program.

When a satisfactory state of fitness is developed, a swing is gradually made to athletic activities, designed to maintain the state of physical fitness. It is recognized that an athletic program, planned as carefully as the conditioning program, will, in addition to maintaining a satisfactory state of fitness, produce and fix, in the participants, certain characteristics which are of great value to our personnel.

It is quite obvious, to all who care to observe, that participation in sports activity will bring certain changes in the participant. He becomes tougher, better co-ordinated, and faster. These changes are of great value to the individual and the military unit involved in combat. In fact, quite conceivably, they may well be the deciding factors in the final victory for the individual or his unit.

The value of athletic competition, however, does not end when the new soldier finishes his training period. Quite the contrary. We have found that, first of all, participation in competitive sports fixes in a man's mind the value of being physically fit for whatever may come. This knowledge can be, and is, a great help to us in our effort to get complete results from our physical training program.

The army air forces is essentially a fighting organization. With this thought uppermost in our mind, we believe that the over-all objective of our program is to produce an individual who can, and will, fight with his total equipment, both physical and mechanical, in a manner to attain maximum results in combat. We are thoroughly aware that it is not the mechanical equipment alone, but rather the man behind the equipment who will win or lose in combat.

Within the time available for training, we believe that competitive athletics offer a means to develop certain intangibles of very great value to the fighting man and his organization. I realize these points which I raise and the values which I am about to point out are not new to you—you who have spent your lives in the field of sport. I bring them out as a matter of emphasis.

We recognize in the army air forces the value of competitive instinct or willingness to fight. This competitive instinct is present, more or less, in the make-up of every one. It, however, varies widely in degree. Individuals respond to training for this characteristic, and, once it is

developed to a high degree, it is seldom lost although it does vary in intensity with the individual's state of fitness. You athletic men are well aware of the fact that, as individuals approach a full state of fitness, they become progressively more belligerent and less willing to be pushed around. The value of this characteristic to a fighting man is quite evident.

Another intangible which we believe to be of very great value is the will-to-win, so characteristic in the well-conditioned athlete. Extensive experience in athletic competition teaches all participants that all close and extended contests with others of equal or nearly equal ability are won by those willing to spend their last ounce of energy to win. Sufficient experience of this sort serves to motivate an individual to extend himself completely before he will submit to defeat. Knowledge, thus gained, develops self-confidence and sound self-analysis. The memory of victories won through all-out effort has driven many a man to perform unusual feats.

Men who can "think on their feet" in the midst of conflict are extremely valuable. We recognize that extensive participation in athletics offers excellent training of this nature. Men learn to see, recognize, and take advantage of their opponents' mistakes. They learn to make decisions quickly and act instantly. They learn and appreciate team play. They develop strong group loyalties. These experiences have great worth in the development of leadership qualities, all of immense value to the military establishment.

Another lesson, learned from our program, which has benefited us concerns aggressiveness. We all know that aggressive teams or individuals are hard to beat. There is another fact, however, often overlooked. I refer to the so-called "lucky breaks," which so often influence the outcome of competitive sports. I need not tell you that "luck goes with the aggressor" or that "teams make their own breaks." All who have been close to sports for a period of years know this is true.

We believe this lesson should be well learned before our boys enter combat. We want "Lady Luck" on our bench, if she can be coaxed to sit there.

We are not too concerned with the development of so-called "big-time teams." We do want, however, to provide for the best performers as well as the poor. The development of teams, representing air forces and commands during the past football season, was in line with this policy.

Our program in the air forces, at present, calls for teaching athletic skills and the combination of these skills into

games of high and low organization for all army air force personnel, both officers and enlisted men. Contrary to popular belief, we have found that a very low percentage of young men today have participated in athletic activities or have physically conditioned themselves to participate if they know how.

This is an all-out war, and we need far more than the world's finest weapons and supplies to win it. For example, the training command can teach an aerial gunner all the technical angles of gunnery, sighting, firing, and turret manipulation, but unless this boy, who handles the gun, has certain other qualities, such as mental alertness, quick reflex action, the will-to-win, plus the physical stamina to stay with it, we still may not win. In all the wars of history, the final outcome has depended on the human element, that intangible factor, that factor which the nation must have to win.

It has been shown in combat many times that just a little extra effort meant the difference between victory and defeat. Only through training and experience, do we establish the habit of extending ourselves completely.

The training command and air forces have trained hundreds of thousands of young men. It is hoped that, within the minds of these men, there has been instilled a keen desire for, and appreciation of, athletics and physical training. If this premise is true, the post-war period looks extremely promising for physical training and athletics. It will not operate by itself, however. A planned program must be so organized and motivated that it will have the full concurrence and support of both the athletic and physical education people. This program must not be merely a paper program. It must be aggressively sponsored with the whole-hearted backing and co-operation of the sponsors. It must be a program for all, and not for a few highly selected individuals for varsity teams. All the students, not a few, should be conditioned. It can be done. Our air force program has proven that it can.

The army air forces have a large stake in this post-war program. We want you to turn over to us men who have sound physical backgrounds as well as intellectual. You can do it. You have demonstrated that fact in our college programs.

We are whole-heartedly with you in the development of a sound, progressive, and interesting program for each student.

You have our best wishes for the future.

III. COLONEL EMERY E. LARSON, United States
Marine Corps

IN times of peace, I have always looked at this athletic game as the closest thing that we have to war. It has been borne out. All of you know that. All of you, who are interested in athletics and physical education, realize that this is true. I learned it, first, at Quantico in 1922, shortly after graduation. Smedley Butler was in command at Quantico. He was organizing and sponsoring the football program for morale purposes, to give the men an opportunity to play, to give them something in that organization to cling to, and to raise the spirit. He summoned Johnnie Heckett and me to his office, pulled his hair, what little he had left, and pulled his nose. He said, "Now, I want to tell you boys one thing. This game of football is the closest thing we have to war in times of peace. Who wants to lose a war? I don't want to lose a war. That is the way I feel about it." During that last season, we lost a couple of ball games. He didn't like it. All of us, who were associated with him, didn't like it either. We learned the hard way. He taught us, at that time, that this game of football is just like a war, and what he said. "Who wants to lose a war?" is true. Nobody does.

We have come through to this situation. Three years in this war. It has been a tough, hard road, every step of the way. One thing I want to say right now, before I start on these few remarks of mine, is to tell Dr. Bevis that the men, who have come to us, who were ready to play when the ball game had started, who had been in the hands of the coaches in the colleges, in the preparatory schools, in the high schools throughout the country, who had had the opportunity to play these games, came to us as a nucleus which has been the backbone of all of the services. These boys, who knew something about teamwork, who had derived from the various programs that indefinable something which made them leaders, who realized that they were out there to win the ball game, not just to play it, had something to give.

In times of peace, and up until this time, we have had too much emphasis on playing the game. There is only one reason to play the game and that is to win. We recognize, of course, we cannot always win, but any player who goes off the field, feeling happy about these moral victories, is not on my team. He has got to come back with the thought that, if he has another "crack" at them the next time he meets them, he is going to win. If he goes in there to lose,

he is not giving the boys what he should in these competitive games. Thank God, the coaches, who have been taking care of our youth, have been feeling that way about it. Nobody wants to lose. The coaches have made their players realize that the games, worth playing, are only worth playing if they are out there to win. That is the reason they play them. Second fiddle is no good. We are now in the war. Who wants to lose it?

This country on the 7th day of December, 1941, was caught in a very bad state. The Japanese and the Germans figured we, as American people, were soft; that we wanted our ice cream sodas, that we wanted to go to the movies, and that we wanted to ride in automobiles. They figured we didn't have anything

There is one thing in which they miscalculated. They miscalculated in that thing which is underneath the coat, underneath the shirt, this heart of the American boy. It was all right. It has always been all right. It will always be all right. And those boys, who have had an opportunity to realize what teamwork is, to participate in play, had a fine background of training. As many of you know, and General Welsh stressed that point, so many of our boys in high school and in college have not had an opportunity for their full development, because a great deal of the stress has been put on the varsity team. In the future, I think that this will be one of the problems which you gentlemen must face, and which you must take proper steps to solve, namely, to give more of the boys on the campus an opportunity to play in these organized athletic games. It must be done. Anybody who has opportunity to be part of a squad gains something; those who sit on the radiators, read the Red Book, and only see the teams in action on Saturday miss that something which you gentlemen must give them. It is your responsibility to give it to them.

The physical education program can be applied to boys and girls alike. The Japs and Germans were right in one respect. We were getting a little soft physically. The magnificent response from your body, and from all America when the call came on the 7th of December, when the "chips were down," and the battle was joined, was magnificent.

Fortunately, there were in the armed forces, certain men who were equipped, by their training, by their outlook, to be able to take charge of the veterans that were there, to initiate legislation to get new boys and recruits into the service, to form and delegate authority to assistant coaches in the various branches of the service, and to prepare those men for the inevitable conflict.

In the theatre in which I am particularly interested, I can speak to you with some personal knowledge. In the Pacific, the Navy Department had a grand head coach in Admiral Nimitz. I hope some time, at one of your functions, Chester Nimitz can come to you and talk to you, because there, to my mind, is the grand head coach of the navy. The athletic council in Washington, Admiral King and his advisers, chose him very wisely. He was sent into the Pacific, given a job to do, and he had to produce results. His use of the men available to him has been skillful.

I joined the fleet at the Battle of Midway in 1942. I can report the molding of a great team, the various ends, the guards, the centers, the tackles, the halfbacks, the quarterbacks, the fullbacks were being trained together, and from that emerged the naval task force which has been sweeping off westward in the Pacific, and beating our opponents every single time we get into action. It has been tough.

In every one of its engagements in the Pacific, something has been learned, because there is no man in the military who has all the answers, any more than you men have all the answers for which you are groping and looking. Each engagement has brought out certain things, certain lessons. Thanks to the fine coaching staff available, and this fine coach to direct it, backed up to the hilt by an athletic council, this thing has gone through all echelons of command. The leaders of these men have gotten the news, how to operate, what is the best way to do it. If they are playing a five-man line or a six-man line or a zone defense, the lessons learned are immediately passed out. Officers and men have alike gotten the word. There is only one "gripe" in the Pacific into which I have run, and that is the men on the way stations as the game goes on further. The men who "gripe" are those who have been left behind for the purpose of supply and training. They want to go on, close with the enemy, and do their job. That is your American spirit and that American heart of which I have spoken.

It has not been all roses. Mistakes have been made. This total war is something for which this country was not prepared. The difficult thing that we realize, all of us who are in it, is that, to be on the job and to do your full and best work, the officers and men must be in top physical condition, that physical condition that makes a man able to stand on his feet, to think on his feet, and to give him freedom from worries that come when he knows that he can stand there and take it, that, as the situation develops, he will be able to manipulate his forces, whether it be on the land, on the sea, or in the air.

Speaking of teamwork, I wish all of you could go and see, firsthand, how this wonderful team play has come into being. The man in charge of a task force against a Japanese position, whatever the operation may be, is just like a coach on the football field. He has his players of the various units, the aircraft carriers in case they are employed, the heavy battleships, the old battleships, the cruisers light and heavy, the destroyers, the destroyer escorts, the submarines, the transports, the cargo vessels, all stepped up on such a beautiful schedule, with such beautiful timing, as would thrill you to see it. The coaches of these various outfits have delegated to the ends, to the quarterbacks, to the different men in the various echelons, their various duties. The military is uncertain. That is the only thing certain. You can not tell what is going to happen from one day's end to the next. It is absolutely impossible. These organizations are flexible. The men in command have to be in shape to take the physical boating of standing on the bridge and being able to make decisions immediately and to know that, unless they do, they will be transmitted down to the lowest echelon of command.

Let me illustrate what I mean by this teamwork. We were scheduled for an actual landing on the islands of one of the atolls at ten o'clock in the morning. The preliminary bombardments had gone on. The preliminary technique had gone on. The marines were to land on the hostile shores. The transports came into position. The preliminary bombardment was continuous. Air strikes were constant. At the crucial time, the worst rain, that you ever saw, came down. You couldn't see as far as across this room. Over the network from the Admiral, who was the commander of that particular expedition, came this word, "Signals off," just like a great quarterback taking a look at his line. The ships stopped and waited about an hour until the unfavorable weather ceased. The bombarding ships, which were conducting their fire from positions where they knew it was safe, continued their bombardment. The troops were held up, scattered all through the lagoon. The instant the storm let up, there came the message, "Signals on." The troops hit that beach right on the ticket. To me it showed beautiful teamwork. In this command, all movements show that teamwork is essential—teamwork with ability to think, with ability to do, with ability to understand what is coming, and with ability to hold up or to go ahead as the situation demands. That has been inculcated into our service needs. The navy, the marine corps, the army, the army air forces, and our own marine air forces, work in these combined movements, under whatever commander is set up for the

particular task, and the problems are being solved by this co-ordination, and by means of this teamwork.

You all know that a football team is no stronger than its substitutes on the bench. You know it would be difficult for two teams of equal skills to play on any Saturday if one team had no ends. They just couldn't do it. In these task-force teams, that are now operating in the service, there are the centers to pass the ball; there are the guards, there are the tackles and the ends; and there is a backfield set to go, like this fine army backfield which went in with the navy in December of this year. The timing was there and the will-to-win was there. They went right straight down the line. It could never have happened if these thousands of boys had not been in top physical condition, because the mental strain and stress of the preliminary work, and of the actual launching of the attack, was terrific. If a football coach thinks he has difficulty, sitting on the bench with a thousand pairs of eyes or a hundred thousand pairs of eyes looking down at him, knowing that his boys have to make the right decision, you can appreciate the commanders of the task forces. They have to know, and they have to depend on their boys to do the right thing. And they are doing it.

Fine physical condition develops fine and clear thinking. We Americans have it from our opportunity to take part in competitive games. If there is one thing that the navy is more interested in than any other one thing, it is that, the interest in competitive sports. The Secretary of the Navy feels, as all of us do, that the training, and that wonderful opportunity for boys to engage in team play, particularly the games where a man has a chance to mix it with the other man, are of inevitable help to the military.

When peace comes again, that training of facing life, of refusing to submit to defeat, of getting up each time you have been knocked down, learning the better, sharper way to do it, will be of inestimable help to us. We, as Americans, are faced with tremendous problems, and if we are going to put them through to a successful, logical solution, we must be able to stand on our feet, think them out, be fair and honest, approach them with candor and with some tolerance, and realize that all sorts of personalities must be molded into the team, to be able to give a little here, take a little there, so that the team, that final objective, can be marked by a fine spirit of team play and co-ordinated work.

In Shanghai, in 1937, I had the opportunity to see the start of this war. If you recall, the Japanese started out in June of that year at Peking and swept down the coast. The

forces were fighting in and around Shanghai. The Navy Department sent the Sixth Marines from Santiago to Shanghai. We arrived there on the 18th of September and were there during the bitter fighting outside of the settlement. We saw the Japanese in 1937, and we saw how well they flew. There were no four-eyed Japanese there. They could fly and bomb with the best of them.

As the fighting went on past Shanghai, the general of the Sixth Marines and the general of the Fourth Marines, who had been there since 1927, decided it would be a fine thing to have a football game. They had always had one there on Thanksgiving Day. That year, of course, the hometown boys, the college boys that were with business concerns, had other things to do and could not play. Many of them had gone back. In the latter part of October, I was directed to form a team from the Sixth Marines. Another officer from the Fourth Marines was directed to form a team from the personnel of that regiment.

The first thing we discovered was that there were only thirteen footballs in Shanghai. I took six. The other officer took six, and we saved one for the contest. It was bad weather there. We had to practice under the most abominable conditions one could imagine. The balls were J-5's. They started to swell up.

We had a quarterback on my team who had played at the University of Idaho, a boy by the name of Hanzovitz. He has been playing quarterback out in Saipan just recently. One of the boys said he had occasion to be up near the front lines and the battalion that he had was having a little difficulty. Hanz came out and said, "All right, Joe. It's all right. Now, go in there, Joe, and play the next game." He took it right along.

Hanz had played out in Idaho for three years. I didn't say much about what plays to make. I did have old 68 which had done very well in previous coaching experience with marines and sailors. It was a simple play.

Well, the day for the game came along. We played to about twenty thousand people. We should have won. We had a great ball team. They were mostly second lieutenants. I couldn't tell them they were going to have a sub-game. They knew more about it than I did. But between halves, with the score nothing to nothing, we all realized something must happen pretty soon. I got hold of Hanzovitz. "How about old 68?" He said. "I had forgotten all about it." I said, "This is our last game." He said, "All right, coach, I'll use it." I went out there, and sure enough he set up the

thing perfectly. He called the play. He fell back and he wasn't rushed at all. The other team wasn't looking for it. We hadn't attempted anything particular. He came back with that ball and let it go, and it went right up into the grandstand. When I saw the boys out there looking for the ball, I remembered that he had been playing with the old swollen balls and here we had a brand new football, and it went right over the fence. It was one of the funniest things I ever saw. He finally threw a pass in the last thirty seconds of the play and we went through with seven to nothing.

One of the boys was a brand-new, highly-perfumed second lieutenant from Chester Military Academy, a fine, handsome kid, who wouldn't close his eyes when he came out. He looked for somebody to chop down. But the next time I saw Herbert he was no longer a second lieutenant. He was a lieutenant colonel of the marines. And the time I saw him last was just before the landing at Tarawa. I didn't see it myself, but this is what happened to Herbert. He was battalion commander of the Second Battalion of the Second Marine Regiment landing on that Japanese-held atoll of the Gilberts, Tarawa. Three battalions landed abreast in that particular show, and many of them never came back. His particular assignment was the most difficult, facing the most murderous fire possible. He was not in the first wave. As battalion commander he was in the fourth wave of boats as they came in. They were held up on the coral. He came along in his landing boat. He had sixteen marines with him. The boat was grounded on a coral reef. He said, "Come on, gang. They can't stop us." Right into that machine gun fire Herbert took exactly ten steps. The boy who stood next to him said, "I knew he was killed right then." But the boys that he brought in there went in, and they cleaned up. It is that sort of spirit that Herbert Emy typifies every time I think of him, this fine boy who had the opportunity to play ball, who came out of it with those ideas and ideals in his heart, so that he was able to transmit them to his men, that spirit of leadership, of going ahead with that one idea in mind, "Come on, gang; they can't stop us." And they can't. They are never going to stop us. When the war is finished, whenever that may be, you gentlemen have got the responsibility to put into the minds and hearts of our college, and of our high school and preparatory school boys, the conviction that this life can't stop us. It is going to be a challenge to us all. You gentlemen are fortunate to be close enough to this task that you can inspire these boys to face life and its problems with realism and put that burning desire in their hearts to meet whatever may come.

IV. DEAN NORMAN S. BUCK, Yale University

THE future of college athletics seems today much on the minds of all connected with athletics, whether they be coaches, athletic directors, or college presidents. Some are concerned lest adequate athletic facilities be not provided for the returning veteran; many, however, seem to fear lest the post-war years bring a resurgence of "big-time" athletic programs, a period of intense competition for athletes among the returning veterans, and a rebirth of many of the evils of college athletics that have been partially or wholly checked in the past.

College administrators know that it is never safe to be complacent about any policy or practice in any department of college life. All must be subject to constant scrutiny if a college is to become or to remain among the leaders in the educational world, and at no time in the history of American education have more colleges been subjecting themselves to a cold-blooded analysis and reappraisal than in the past months.

Intercollegiate athletics, like the educational program of which it is, or should be, an integral part, needs constant attention. College athletics have such a high emotional content, its supporters have such conflicting points of view and objectives, and it is so important in the total educational experience of school and college youth, that it is idle to expect it to run for long in the straight and narrow path, unless care is taken periodically to analyze its nature, its needs, and its influences. The regular check-up need not, and should not, mean a change in basic ways. But sports have a habit of getting out of balance with other equally important items in the total educational experience, and of giving results below their potential. An occasional heart searching and confession of faith are wholesome.

I can think of no period more opportune than today for a critical survey of athletic policies and practices. Certainly at no time in thirty years has there been a period of such relative calm in athletic relations, or one in which tensions were so relaxed, or jealousies so dormant. Obviously there are problems, and many of them are hangovers from pre-war years, when we were sowing our wild oats, but most of us find the athletic framework set for us by the military situation, and we have adjusted as best we could to that. Now, if ever, those of us, who are interested in maintaining college athletics on a high plane, must formulate our creed with as much clarity and vision as we can command, and must try to implement our faith in whatever ways seem open to us.

I believe in athletics, in schools, and in colleges. By athletics, I mean primarily competitive team sports—intercollegiate, intramural, and informal, if necessary, but I would include also those leisure skills—tennis, squash, handball, golf—which enable a boy to carry on his ability and active interest in sports into his post-college life. As an admissions officer, I am interested in knowing what a boy's athletic history in school has been, for I have had ample opportunity to observe the part that an interest and some degree of participation in sports can have in developing a normal, well-balanced boy. As one, also, who has spent his entire life as a teacher and administrator, I know that competitive sports not only add to the richness and color of life on the campus, but give a student permanent values which he seems to acquire more easily on the playing field than in any other way. Among these, perhaps, the most important is emotional control, which is as essential as technical skill or physical strength if one is to perform effectively. I need not tell you how dangerously explosive the pent-up emotions of an adolescent can be. Athletics provide for him an emotional release,—and for this, educators should be grateful—but they also make it mandatory that he learn to control his emotions.

One of the most important things we, in the colleges, must do in the post-war period is to continue to provide acceptable opportunities for exercise and games for all our students who desire to take part. In the past "Athletics for All" has been too often mere window dressing and too seldom an honest objective of our institutions. Frequently, the emphasis is almost completely on the varsity team, with resulting athletic poverty for great segments of our campus populations. Our experience in selecting men for military service indicates how far short both schools and colleges have fallen in providing sound physical training for the majority of students. It is, however, by no means for war purposes alone that the benefits of athletics for all are designed. In the days after this war, we must recognize the responsibility that is ours and take steps to meet it. Junior varsity, and lightweight teams have, in large measure, been a war casualty. We should now be planning to revive them, to provide adequate coaching, and schedules of contests. Intramural sport can be pretty haphazard; properly conducted, it can provide a boy, who is by nature an indifferent athlete, with a means of athletic self-expression as valuable to him as varsity contests are to the better athlete. To keep these sports, which have little spectator interest, so stimulating that team pride and loyalty are de-

veloped (and I doubt if they are worth while unless this is true) requires organization and time and money.

The cost of providing athletic opportunities for all students should be the responsibility of the principal officers of a college and not of the director of athletics. The latter should no more be required to provide the cost of such a program than should the chairman of a department of English be expected to provide the budget of his department. Athletics for all is a matter of educational policy and should be financed as such. Failure to recognize this fact has led to many of the abuses of certain sports—the commercialization of football in particular—in order to provide the money for varsity sports themselves and for other activities if the "take" is sufficient. I recognize the wholly natural tendency to take advantages of a big revenue producer, but I maintain it is not only an avoidance of responsibility by college officers to do so, but highly dangerous to embark on an expensive program of athletics in the belief that these revenues can be counted on indefinitely.

I not only believe in athletics, but I believe that intercollegiate athletics set standards for, and give a meaning to, the rest of the athletic program. At a time when our closest rivals were abandoning intercollegiate contests, and when many in the Yale family doubted whether it were either wise or patriotic to continue them, I supported Yale's decision to go on as best we could during the war years. Our experience during these past two years has, I am sure, provided ample proof that we chose the right path. Everyone connected with the V-12 at Yale is convinced that the intercollegiate program has been invaluable in improving physical fitness and in developing the competitive spirit, so essential in war, but equally valuable in peace time. Apart from this, I know of no single aspect of life on the campus that has contributed so much towards building up morale in our unit, or has done more to make the trainees feel themselves a real part of the undergraduate body. The situation in this respect has so changed since the summer of 1943, when many felt themselves to be strangers in a strange land, that one navy lad really hit the mark when he said to me the other night: "You know, Mr. Buck, we wonder sometimes whether these civilian students really think they are Yale men."

I believe in intercollegiate athletics as a tremendously vitalizing force in the life of an educational institution, and I know, as you do, that, on scores of campuses, it is a force for good, serving to enrich the whole educational experience of the undergraduate. I believe, however, that college ath-

letics must always be secondary to the main educational purposes for which the institution was founded.

Even though one refuses to accept President Hutchins' indictment of liberal education in America, it must be admitted that too often the bachelor's degree has been cheapened, that to thousands we have given a shoddy substitute for learning. As educators, we have all too frequently been lazy, soft, satisfied with superficialities—the magnificence of buildings, the multiplicity of courses, the numbers of students—and have been unwilling to face the truth that there are fundamentals in education which youth must be forced to accept, that there are standards of achievement which must be maintained and raised if a college is to claim, with any truth, to be an institution of higher learning. In many high schools, the situation is just as depressing. If you have scanned, as I have, the entrance credentials of hundreds of high school students, I think you must often be appalled at the fare offered in the name of learning in many of our schools, and at the low level of achievement required for the high school diploma.

Of course, it is true that the setting and maintenance of standards in college are primarily the business of college presidents and college faculties, and that school superintendents, principals, and boards of education bear the responsibility for the success or failure of secondary school education. Nevertheless, I do not believe that those associated with athletics can be absolved from their share of responsibility for the course of American education, for collegiate history is full of cases where pressure exerted by coaches, athletic directors, and alumni have had a determining, though, to my mind, a wholly improper, influence on educational policy in the larger sense.

Surely, it must be clear that any college that recruits football players through lowered admission requirements, lavish financial aid, and easy degrees, is undermining its own educational integrity. This is bad enough, but there are two other almost inevitable consequences. The first is that it becomes more difficult for natural competitors to maintain their own standards, and the second is that this policy increases the already difficult problems facing school masters in enforcing preparation in the disciplines necessary for effective college work. Why work hard and be in the top quarter of your class, if football ability will get you into college? Why study mathematics? Why not take "safe driving" or "a capella" singing? If you are an all-state fullback, you can certainly be accepted at some college. So argue

many. And if anything is more unfair to boys seduced in this way, I don't know what it is.

I don't want to seem to exaggerate the importance of this, but I am convinced that practices, which most of us recognize as harmful in the long run to the survival of intercollegiate athletics, can have, and have had, a pernicious effect on the general system of education. In this day and age I don't believe that we, in America, can afford to tolerate anything which either tends to lower educational standards or which acts as a barrier to their improvement.

To me, the first step in the enunciation of any athletic creed is the recognition of the fact that colleges and universities are dedicated to learning—the training and enrichment of the mind and the spirit—and that this is of paramount importance. An athletic program fulfills its highest purpose when it serves this end. Any institution which does not reject any policy or practice, if it does violence to what, in the long run, are its fundamental obligations to society, is betraying the cause of education.

If I thought that the majority of those, who today are administering college athletics and coaching athletic teams, really believed college athletics to be an end in themselves, rather than a part—and a small part at that—of the whole educational picture, I should feel very pessimistic regarding the future both of college athletics and of college education. Actually, I don't see any reason for pessimism. I know that many college presidents and athletic directors want their institutions to be recognized primarily because of their educational merits and not because of football championships and are willing to withstand pressure for lowered standards, because they believe that academic integrity is a priceless possession. The decision of Mr. Hutchins, some years ago, to abolish intercollegiate football at Chicago may not appeal to you as either necessary or wise, but, at least, you can admire his courage in living up to his educational ideals. There are other colleges which would like to end practices they now tolerate, but hesitate to do so because of suspicion or knowledge of what their rivals are doing. I don't believe it is hopeless to look forward to a period when, for the majority of colleges, college athletics will be on a plane high enough to remove them from criticism, though I recognize that there will probably always be a few bad actors and smart operators.

The most promising approach towards eradicating undesirable practices in college athletics seems to me to lie in sectional or regional associations of institutions, fairly well matched in competitive strength and in academic standards,

and willing to profess their athletic principles and courageous enough to win or lose on the basis of adherence to these principles. In areas where such associations do not exist, should not steps be taken to form them? Isn't this the time for existing associations to reaffirm their own statements or principles, to re-examine their own standards of fair competition to see whether they are really square with the principles stated, and to reappraise the effectiveness of the machinery set up to make these principles and practices a reality?

The essential features of an effective association seem to me to be three: (a) a clear statement of what constitutes fair competitive practices; (b) machinery for periodic exchange of information regarding admission policy, financial assistance to players from whatever source it may come, and the academic standing of players; and (c) provision that the statement of principles be a matter of agreement between the heads of the institutions concerned and that the interchange of information be in the hands of academic and not of athletic authority. Some of you would perhaps add a fourth—namely, sanctions to enforce fair competition.

A statement of principles does not seem to be difficult to draw up. I don't pretend to cover this field but certainly the first is that a player must be truly representative of his college. This means, obviously, that he must not have been given any consideration, financial or academic, which is not as a matter of general policy freely offered to all who are admitted. It means further that he must be in good scholastic standing in his class, ranking not lower, let us say, than the 25th or the 20th percentile.

A second point would be that practice and game schedules shall not interfere with a player's academic program. This might mean the end of all-star games, league championships, sectional championships, bowl games, and tournaments which, harmless in themselves, are neither necessary or desirable in any real way to a well-planned college program, and which do bring in their train some definite evils, such as professional gambling, ballyhoo, and real interference with college work. You may think this too idealistic for modern times. Perhaps, but many excellent college teams never indulge in these spectacles and yet are renowned and respected.

Frank and frequent interchange of information between the members of such an association is, I think, of great importance. If knowledge is lacking, suspicion is apt to take its place, and if you suspect your neighbor of unfair competitive methods, ill-will is inevitable, and you may find

yourself slipping into the very practices of which you suspect him. I don't see any other way of creating an atmosphere of friendly confidence and respect too essential to whole athletic relations or any other method so likely to eliminate the evils of cut-throat competition.

In conclusion, may I say that I can see no reason why intercollegiate athletics can not flourish indefinitely, if today we seize on what seems a priceless opportunity to lay, or perhaps, more accurately, to repoint the foundations. We must restate clearly and militantly the principles which should guide practice at all times; we must be open and frank with each other; and we must be eternally on our guard against tendencies which may commercialize athletics and athletes.

If it be true that sound education is as important for the welfare of this country as we profess it to be, if it be true that college athletics are the tremendous force for good in the education of our youth that we so often say they are, you and I, who have the privilege of working with youth directly on the athletic field or less directly in helping to shape and guide athletic policy, are really in the position of trustees. It is our duty to see to it that nothing we do shall undermine the integrity of our colleges and universities, and it is our responsibility to pass on the American tradition of amateur sport, not only undefiled by our hands, but refined of any dross that may have become attached to it.

ROUND-TABLE MEETINGS

Friday afternoon session, January 12

WILL OR SHOULD ANY CHANGES BE MADE IN THE INTERCOLLEGIATE COMPETITIVE PROGRAM AFTER THE WAR?

A. SMALL COLLEGE GROUP

1. LYLE K. BUTLER, Oberlin College

THE purpose of this discussion before the Small College Group of the National Collegiate Athletic Association is to determine what changes, if any, in our present athletic programs, are feasible and desirable at the present time. Since controversy is one of the best means of stimulating discussion, the three sides of this problem were chosen as spring-boards from which to launch the attack. Dr. J. H. Nichols who is my director at Oberlin was given the task of procuring the three leaders for the different angles of approach. It was a foregone conclusion that I would be saddled with the losing side that advocates maintaining the status quo.

At the beginning, I must make a distinction between improvements and innovations. I am sure no one would expect me to take the position that we should not improve our athletic programs wherever possible. None of us have the best possible athletic programs. In fact, there has been very little marked improvement in most programs during the past twenty years. Some changes followed the first World War, but mostly in line with "the rich get rich and the poor get poorer."

Lest we forget that only the sinless may cast the first stone, we should, perhaps, look at our own athletic programs. Let us see how well we have adopted some of the improvements suggested at National Collegiate Athletic Association meetings years ago.

The watchword today is "Athletics for All." Is that a new idea or startling innovation? I think not. It was advocated by Dr. Luther H. Gulick and many others right from the very start of this organization. I quote from Dr. Clarence A. Waldo's paper read to the National Collegiate Athletic Association. "Instead of a few gladiators of transcendent prowess and national notoriety, shall we not try to secure an athletic spirit throughout the whole student body,

IV. DEAN NORMAN S. BUCK, Yale University

THE future of college athletics seems today much on the minds of all connected with athletics, whether they be coaches, athletic directors, or college presidents. Some are concerned lest adequate athletic facilities be not provided for the returning veteran; many, however, seem to fear lest the post-war years bring a resurgence of "big-time" athletic programs, a period of intense competition for athletes among the returning veterans, and a rebirth of many of the evils of college athletics that have been partially or wholly checked in the past.

College administrators know that it is never safe to be complacent about any policy or practice in any department of college life. All must be subject to constant scrutiny if a college is to become or to remain among the leaders in the educational world, and at no time in the history of American education have more colleges been subjecting themselves to a cold-blooded analysis and reappraisal than in the past months.

Intercollegiate athletics, like the educational program of which it is, or should be, an integral part, needs constant attention. College athletics have such a high emotional content, its supporters have such conflicting points of view and objectives, and it is so important in the total educational experience of school and college youth, that it is idle to expect it to run for long in the straight and narrow path, unless care is taken periodically to analyze its nature, its needs, and its influences. The regular check-up need not, and should not, mean a change in basic ways. But sports have a habit of getting out of balance with other equally important items in the total educational experience, and of giving results below their potential. An occasional heart searching and confession of faith are wholesome.

I can think of no period more opportune than today for a critical survey of athletic policies and practices. Certainly at no time in thirty years has there been a period of such relative calm in athletic relations, or one in which tensions were so relaxed, or jealousies so dormant. Obviously there are problems, and many of them are hangovers from pre-war years, when we were sowing our wild oats, but most of us find the athletic framework set for us by the military situation, and we have adjusted as best we could to that. Now, if ever, those of us, who are interested in maintaining college athletics on a high plane, must formulate our creed with as much clarity and vision as we can command, and must try to implement our faith in whatever ways seem open to us.

I believe in athletics, in schools, and in colleges. By athletics, I mean primarily competitive team sports—intercollegiate, intramural, and informal, if necessary, but I would include also those leisure skills—tennis, squash, handball, golf—which enable a boy to carry on his ability and active interest in sports into his post-college life. As an admissions officer, I am interested in knowing what a boy's athletic history in school has been, for I have had ample opportunity to observe the part that an interest and some degree of participation in sports can have in developing a normal, well-balanced boy. As one, also, who has spent his entire life as a teacher and administrator, I know that competitive sports not only add to the richness and color of life on the campus, but give a student permanent values which he seems to acquire more easily on the playing field than in any other way. Among these, perhaps, the most important is emotional control, which is as essential as technical skill or physical strength if one is to perform effectively. I need not tell you how dangerously explosive the pent-up emotions of an adolescent can be. Athletics provide for him an emotional release, and for this, educators should be grateful. But they also make it mandatory that he learn to control his emotions.

One of the most important things we, in the colleges, must do in the post-war period is to continue to provide acceptable opportunities for exercise and games for all our students who desire to take part. In the past "Athletics for All" has been too often mere window dressing and too seldom an honest objective of our institutions. Frequently, the emphasis is almost completely on the varsity team, with resulting athletic poverty for great segments of our campus populations. Our experience in selecting men for military service indicates how far short both schools and colleges have fallen in providing sound physical training for the majority of students. It is, however, by no means for war purposes alone that the benefits of athletics for all are designed. In the days after this war, we must recognize the responsibility that is ours and take steps to meet it. Junior varsity, and lightweight teams have, in large measure, been a war casualty. We should now be planning to revive them, to provide adequate coaching, and schedules of contests. Intramural sport can be pretty haphazard; properly conducted, it can provide a boy, who is by nature an indifferent athlete, with a means of athletic self-expression as valuable to him as varsity contests are to the better athletes. To keep these sports, which have little spectator interest, so stimulating that team pride and loyalty are de-

veloped (and I doubt if they are worth while unless this is true) requires organization and time and money.

The cost of providing athletic opportunities for all students should be the responsibility of the principal officers of a college and not of the director of athletics. The latter should no more be required to provide the cost of such a program than should the chairman of a department of English be expected to provide the budget of his department. Athletics for all is a matter of educational policy and should be financed as such. Failure to recognize this fact has led to many of the abuses of certain sports—the commercialization of football in particular—in order to provide the money for varsity sports themselves and for other activities if the "take" is sufficient. I recognize the wholly natural tendency to take advantages of a big revenue producer, but I maintain it is not only an avoidance of responsibility by college officers to do so, but highly dangerous to embark on an expensive program of athletics in the belief that these revenues can be counted on indefinitely.

I not only believe in athletics, but I believe that intercollegiate athletics set standards for, and give a meaning to, the rest of the athletic program. At a time when our closest rivals were abandoning intercollegiate contests, and when many in the Yale family doubted whether it were either wise or patriotic to continue them, I supported Yale's decision to go on as best we could during the war years. Our experience during these past two years has, I am sure, provided ample proof that we chose the right path. Everyone connected with the V-12 at Yale is convinced that the intercollegiate program has been invaluable in improving physical fitness and in developing the competitive spirit, so essential in war, but equally valuable in peace time. Apart from this, I know of no single aspect of life on the campus that has contributed so much towards building up morale in our unit, or has done more to make the trainees feel themselves a real part of the undergraduate body. The situation in this respect has so changed since the summer of 1943, when many felt themselves to be strangers in a strange land, that one navy lad really hit the mark, when he said to me the other night: "You know, Mr. Buck, we wonder sometimes whether these civilian students really think they are Yale men."

I believe in intercollegiate athletics as a tremendously vitalizing force in the life of an educational institution, and I know, as you do, that, on scores of campuses, it is a force for good, serving to enrich the whole educational experience of the undergraduate. I believe, however, that college ath-

letics must always be secondary to the main educational purposes for which the institution was founded.

Even though one refuses to accept President Hutchins' indictment of liberal education in America, it must be admitted that too often the bachelor's degree has been cheapened, that to thousands we have given a shoddy substitute for learning. As educators, we have all too frequently been lazy, soft, satisfied with superficialities—the magnificence of buildings, the multiplicity of courses, the numbers of students—and have been unwilling to face the truth that there are fundamentals in education which youth must be forced to accept, that there are standards of achievement which must be maintained and raised if a college is to claim, with any truth, to be an institution of higher learning. In many high schools, the situation is just as depressing. If you have scanned, as I have, the entrance credentials of hundreds of high school students, I think you must often be appalled at the fare offered in the name of learning in many of our schools, and at the low level of achievement required for the high school diploma.

Of course, it is true that the setting and maintenance of standards in college are primarily the business of college presidents and college faculties, and that school superintendents, principals, and boards of education bear the responsibility for the success or failure of secondary school education. Nevertheless, I do not believe that those associated with athletics can be absolved from their share of responsibility for the course of American education, for collegiate history is full of cases where pressure exerted by coaches, athletic directors, and alumni have had a determining, though, to my mind, a wholly improper, influence on educational policy in the larger sense.

Surely, it must be clear that any college that recruits football players through lowered admission requirements, lavish financial aid, and easy degrees, is undermining its own educational integrity. This is bad enough, but there are two other almost inevitable consequences. The first is that it becomes more difficult for natural competitors to maintain their own standards, and the second is that this policy increases the already difficult problems facing school matters in enforcing preparation in the disciplines necessary for effective college work. Why work hard and be in the top quarter of your class, if football ability will get you into college? Why study mathematics? Why not take "safe driving" or "a capella" singing? If you are an all-state fullback, you can certainly be accepted at some college. So argue

many. And if anything is more unfair to boys seduced in this way, I don't know what it is.

I don't want to seem to exaggerate the importance of this, but I am convinced that practices, which most of us recognize as harmful in the long run to the survival of intercollegiate athletics, can have, and have had, a pernicious effect on the general system of education. In this day and age I don't believe that we, in America, can afford to tolerate anything which either tends to lower educational standards or which acts as a barrier to their improvement.

To me, the first step in the enunciation of any athletic creed is the recognition of the fact that colleges and universities are dedicated to learning—the training and enrichment of the mind and the spirit—and that this is of paramount importance. An athletic program fulfills its highest purpose when it serves this end. Any institution which does not reject any policy or practice, if it does violence to what, in the long run, are its fundamental obligations to society, is betraying the cause of education.

If I thought that the majority of those, who today are administering college athletics and coaching athletic teams, really believed college athletics to be an end in themselves, rather than a part—and a small part at that—of the whole educational picture, I should feel very pessimistic regarding the future both of college athletics and of college education. Actually, I don't see any reason for pessimism. I know that many college presidents and athletic directors want their institutions to be recognized primarily because of their educational merits and not because of football championships and are willing to withstand pressure for lowered standards, because they believe that academic integrity is a priceless possession. The decision of Mr. Hutchins, some years ago, to abolish intercollegiate football at Chicago may not appeal to you as either necessary or wise, but, at least, you can admire his courage in living up to his educational ideals. There are other colleges which would like to end practices they now tolerate, but hesitate to do so because of suspicion or knowledge of what their rivals are doing. I don't believe it is hopeless to look forward to a period when, for the majority of colleges, college athletics will be on a plane high enough to remove them from criticism, though I recognize that there will probably always be a few bad actors and smart operators.

The most promising approach towards eradicating undesirable practices in college athletics seems to me to lie in sectional or regional associations of institutions, fairly well matched in competitive strength and in academic standards.

and willing to profess their athletic principles and courageous enough to win or lose on the basis of adherence to these principles. In areas where such associations do not exist, should not steps be taken to form them? Isn't this the time for existing associations to reaffirm their own statements or principles, to re-examine their own standards of fair competition to see whether they are really square with the principles stated, and to reappraise the effectiveness of the machinery set up to make these principles and practices a reality?

The essential features of an effective association seem to me to be three: (a) a clear statement of what constitutes fair competitive practices; (b) machinery for periodic exchange of information regarding admission policy, financial assistance to players from whatever source it may come, and the academic standing of players; and (c) provision that the statement of principles be a matter of agreement between the heads of the institutions concerned and that the interchange of information be in the hands of academic and not of athletic authority. Some of you would perhaps add a fourth—namely, sanctions to enforce fair competition.

A statement of principles does not seem to be difficult to draw up. I don't pretend to cover this field but certainly the first is that a player must be truly representative of his college. This means, obviously, that he must not have been given any consideration, financial or academic, which is not as a matter of general policy freely offered to all who are admitted. It means further that he must be in good scholastic standing in his class, ranking not lower, let us say, than the 25th or the 20th percentile.

A second point would be that practice and game schedules shall not interfere with a player's academic program. This might mean the end of all-star games, league championships, sectional championships, bowl games, and tournaments which, harmless in themselves, are neither necessary or desirable in any real way to a well-planned college program, and which do bring in their train some definite evils, such as professional gambling, ballyhoo, and real interference with college work. You may think this too idealistic for modern times. Perhaps, but many excellent college teams never indulge in these spectacles and yet are renowned and respected.

Frank and frequent interchange of information between the members of such an association is, I think, of great importance. If knowledge is lacking, suspicion is apt to take its place, and if you suspect your neighbor of unfair competitive methods, ill-will is inevitable, and you may find

yourself slipping into the very practices of which you suspect him. I don't see any other way of creating an atmosphere of friendly confidence and respect too essential to whole athletic relations or any other method so likely to eliminate the evils of cut-throat competition.

In conclusion, may I say that I can see no reason why intercollegiate athletics can not flourish indefinitely, if today we seize on what seems a priceless opportunity to lay, or perhaps, more accurately, to reposit the foundations. We must restate clearly and militantly the principles which should guide practice at all times; we must be open and frank with each other; and we must be eternally on our guard against tendencies which may commercialize athletics and athletes.

If it be true that sound education is as important for the welfare of this country as we profess it to be, if it be true that college athletics are the tremendous force for good in the education of our youth that we so often say they are, you and I, who have the privilege of working with youth directly on the athletic field or less directly in helping to shape and guide athletic policy, are really in the position of trustees. It is our duty to see to it that nothing we do shall undermine the integrity of our colleges and universities, and it is our responsibility to pass on the American tradition of amateur sport, not only undefiled by our hands, but refined of any dross that may have become attached to it.

ROUND-TABLE MEETINGS

Friday afternoon session, January 12

WILL OR SHOULD ANY CHANGES BE MADE IN THE INTERCOLLEGIATE COMPETITIVE PROGRAM AFTER THE WAR?

A. SMALL COLLEGE GROUP

I. LYLE K. BUTLER, Oberlin College

THE purpose of this discussion before the Small College Group of the National Collegiate Athletic Association is to determine what changes, if any, in our present athletic programs, are feasible and desirable at the present time. Since controversy is one of the best means of stimulating discussion, the three sides of this problem were chosen as spring-boards from which to launch the attack. Dr. J. H. Nichols who is my director at Oberlin was given the task of procuring the three leaders for the different angles of approach. It was a foregone conclusion that I would be saddled with the losing side that advocates maintaining the status quo.

At the beginning, I must make a distinction between improvements and innovations. I am sure no one would expect me to take the position that we should not improve our athletic programs wherever possible. None of us have the best possible athletic programs. In fact, there has been very little marked improvement in most programs during the past twenty years. Some changes followed the first World War, but mostly in line with "the rich get rich and the poor get poorer."

Lest we forget that only the sinless may cast the first stone, we should, perhaps, look at our own athletic programs. Let us see how well we have adopted some of the improvements suggested at National Collegiate Athletic Association meetings years ago.

The watchword today is "Athletics for All." Is that a new idea or startling innovation? I think not. It was advocated by Dr. Luther H. Gulick and many others right from the very start of this organization. I quote from Dr. Clarence A. Waldo's paper read to the National Collegiate Athletic Association. "Instead of a few gladiators of transcendent prowess and national notoriety, shall we not try to secure an athletic spirit throughout the whole student body,

a spirit that drives the many out onto the field and into the gymnasium for the joys of moderate, but none the less keen, athletic competition." And that, gentlemen, was not expressed only a few years ago, but in the *Proceedings* of the National Collegiate Athletic Association for 1909 — or thirty-five years ago. Was a real program ever developed that did include all the students? Let me quote from a report of such a program as given in the National Collegiate Athletic Association *Proceedings*: "Amongst the innovations that have been introduced is a most comprehensive and complete course of mass athletic training. It is an absolute 100 per cent athletic course of training for every boy. We have put controlled and supervised mass athletics upon precisely the same plane with every other subject—a total of 1,849 boys were actively engaged during the fall period, September 1 to December 4. Of this number, 571 played football, 450 soccer, 340 lacrosse, 243 basketball, and 237 tennis." This was a report of the new athletic system at West Point, as given by Lt. Colonel H. J. Koehler for General Douglas MacArthur, the new superintendent at West Point. General MacArthur was unable to appear because, I quote, "during the war, he was wounded quite severely in the throat by a machine-gun bullet, and, having been gassed twice subsequently, the changeable weather we have had of late has affected him to such an extent that it was simply impossible for him to come." (*National Collegiate Athletic Association Proceedings*, December 29, 1920)

That was twenty-five years ago, but let us go back even farther, and to a regular college where it is not so easy to reorganize a program. President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College reported to the Tenth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association just thirty years ago that Williams College was making substantial progress toward the goal of athletics for all. He said, in part, "All of this calls for careful thought and large expense, but when the place and importance of this kind of training are fully recognized, the subject will receive due attention, and the friends and alumni of our colleges will be quick to supply the needed funds. Where, now, thousands witness big games, tens of thousands will then applaud, unseen, the games played for the fun of playing among friendly rivals within the colleges. Then, every man will find his place on a team according to his ability. The varsity man will differ from others in degree only. He will not be set apart and especially groomed for an occasion. He will belong to the first of many teams, and the big games of the season will be merely last in the several series." The Andover plan of

"Athletics for All" was presented to the National Collegiate Athletic Association in 1914. That was over thirty years ago. I think we may rightfully conclude that "Athletics for All" is not an innovation, but an old plank in the athletic platform that was never really adopted.

Many of the other innovations recently suggested fall into the same category. The *Proceedings* of the annual convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association list the following:

1. Limitation of participation, discussed by President E. H. Wilkins of Oberlin College, *Proceedings*, 1926. The Fauver plan of one year participation was also suggested about this time.

2. Limitation of schedules, discussed by Dr. Paul C. Phillips, *Proceedings*, 1907.

3. Control of all intercollegiate athletics in the hands of faculty, discussed by Clarence A. Waldo, *Proceedings*, January, 1909, and Dr. James H. McCurdy, *Proceedings*, December, 1909, and C. W. Savage of Oberlin, *Proceedings*, 1914.

4. Athletics financed by the college and not by gate receipts, by Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, *Proceedings*, December, 1909.

5. Coaches made regular full-time members of the faculty, suggested from the beginning of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in 1905.

6. Organization of conferences for control of eligibility and standards, suggested by a committee headed by Paul C. Phillips, *Proceedings*, 1911.

7. Greatly enlarged varsity program to include many more sports, suggested by most of early speakers.

8. Formation of junior varsity teams, lightweight teams, etc., suggested by C. W. Savage of Oberlin, *Proceedings*, 1914.

9. The elimination of attendant evils has been discussed from the beginning and has centered around professionalism, subsidizing, proselytizing, lowering educational standards, etc. Let me quote one example: "Boys in our secondary schools are usually approached, when they make exceptionally good performances, with so-called offers from someone interested in, or connected with, some college. The father of one boy in Brooklyn boasted that his boy got letters from forty-three different educational institutions." That was from an address by Dr. Luther H. Gulick, given before the National Collegiate Athletic Association in 1909.

We would have to conclude from such an array of ideas presented to the National Collegiate Athletic Association years ago that there is no possibility of suggesting some-

thing new. Ideas are not innovations, but applications might be. To rest my case at this point, however, would indeed be quibbling. Let me attempt to analyze the reasons why these ideas have received only lip service.

In the first place, a strong antagonist of any radical change is the varsity coach. His reputation, his happiness, and success, and even his security, are too closely allied with winning to take any chances. The president of the college, or the director of the department might say it is not necessary to win, but the coach knows too many examples on the other side. Too many of his friends have lost their jobs because of their bad influence on the boys, or because they lost the confidence of the student body, of the alumni, or of their teams. It may be that they were not discharged outright — perhaps, they were just moved over into physical education and thereby branded failures, or, perhaps, it was made so uncomfortable for them through the school and town papers that it was best to move on. The coach knows how easy it is for administrators to sit back and philosophize and then, when the "heat is turned on," make the coach the "goat." The coach knows, too, how easy it is to evade regulations, and only a little evasion pays big dividends. Subsidizing of but two or three good boys a year will make all the difference between a disastrous and a winning season in most of the minor leagues. The coach opposes enlarging the athletic program because it lessens the importance of his team. It thins out the available material. It divides up the athletic publicity and, in many ways, makes his job more difficult. In fact, we could take any change in athletic policy that means fewer victories and point out the reasons why the coach opposes such a change.

A second antagonist of any radical change in athletics is the alumni. Athletic victories bring reflected glory and prestige. A football score is an incontrovertible fact, whereas a broad athletic program, or even high educational standards, are harder to use in an argument.

A third opponent of any change in athletic policy that brings fewer victories is the student body. Most high school students develop a great reverence for a championship team. It is possible to educate a student body to believe in a broad athletic program, but it is a long, arduous process, and not many schools have been successful in doing so.

These three pressure groups work from within. Commercial athletics are so firmly entrenched in many of our larger universities that any attempt at improvement, which calls for curtailing the big show, is foredoomed, and you do not know what pressure really is until you come up against this

"big-business" organization. This organization has all the money and publicity control it needs. It will indoctrinate all students everywhere with the desirability of big-time athletics — and it does a better job on your students from without than you can do from within. The propaganda is so potent that hundreds of colleges, which are actually losing money, have delusions of grandeur and like to bask in the reflected glory of big-time athletics. The siren's song is mighty sweet. I do not want to make any sweeping indictments and claim that all "big-time" is evil. Many of the larger universities have done, and probably will continue to do, more for the realization of the better aims of athletics than any of us here. Too often, we expend all of our energies in raising our arms to point the finger of scorn at the mighty who go about quietly, doing good. Many reforms, while instituted for the small college, are first adopted by the big university.

I have time to touch upon only one more point. Many of the friends of educational athletics are fearful that any major alterations in an athletic program will seriously affect the tap-root of the entire tree. The values of athletics are dependent upon, and inherent in, the striving to win and the competition itself. There is a real danger that competitive athletics will lose all its value and become purely recreational if innovations are not carefully considered before adoption.

Now, I can rest my case and submit that we do not need innovation and change but, first, a clearer understanding of aims and objectives of athletics and, secondly, an educational program for our own constituents. Other methods lead to aimless wanderings and violent reactions, but, at least, we can improve and not just talk for another forty years.

II. LLOYD MESSERSMITH, DePauw University

THE problem assigned to me in this particular topic has been the weaknesses or flaws in the pre-war intercollegiate program. Obviously, many of these items which I suggest, and they are not too many, do not apply to all institutions, and it is rather interesting, to me, at least, that, without previous collaboration on my part and that of Mr. Butler, he has given you many of the things which I had prepared to give this afternoon. In other words, it seems that many of the problems, which we are presenting now, were set down as problems affecting intercollegiate athletics in small institutions and are the same problems which have

been confronting the colleges for the past three years. I have some observations that I do not think were mentioned. I have not made the research, as Mr. Butler has, through the *Proceedings* of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, but I make these largely from my own experience.

I have listed them in numerical order from one to ten.

1. The weakness, as I see it, is a tendency to limit the scope of the intercollegiate athletic program solely to a program which may be provided by funds secured from gate receipts. I believe Mr. Butler mentioned that. It seems to me a program of intercollegiate athletics has to be sound and educationally worth while and, if it is to be such, sufficient funds should be allocated in the general college budget for the promoting of a full program. Most of us are agreed on that.

2. The failure to provide a sufficiently wide variety of sports so that large numbers of students may have an opportunity to compete. It seems that, in many institutions, we still do only a lip service to a program which provides a wide variety of sports and, actually, there are, in many cases, only five or six sports, and thus, the opportunity for many students to get into actual competition is limited.

3. Failure to meet openly the problem of acquiring athletic material with the subsequent acts of subterfuge, practiced by some institutions. If there is any effort, a legitimate effort, I will put it that way, to gain athletic material, it should be done aboveboard and not through some practices which we have now. I am not insisting that the acquiring of athletic material should not be done, but, if it is done, it should be done aboveboard and openly.

4. Failure of schools of like interests and abilities to combine in conferences which could aid in the formulation and adoption of acceptable methods of procedure in athletic administration. That is rather difficult, of course, because of the wide geographical differences which exist among institutions of like abilities and interests, but, perhaps, in the post-war period, transportation facilities may be such that an institution in one area of the country may, within a few hours, move an athletic squad to an area where another similar institution is located, and, thereby, we can have schools of like abilities and interests get together.

5. The tendency of schools to engage in competition outside their class, with its attendant evils. We all have had experiences like that. I think that, now and then, we get overly ambitious and schedule games with institutions outside the athletic class in which we belong.

6. There is a tendency in some cases to separate within

schools the so-called departments of physical education and intercollegiate athletics. This may be desirable in large institutions, but, in small schools, all staff members should, in my opinion, participate in all aspects of the entire program. It seems to me that one of the claims of small schools is the understanding, by members of the staff, of all the students who attend those institutions. We claim that we give them individual attention if we have a man who teaches football only or basketball only, but he does not have an opportunity to come in contact with the entire student body. It seems to me there is a more wholesome relationship existing when all staff members participate in the entire program, and if it does not exist, then it is due to the failure on the part of the personnel involved.

7. The failure to utilize the value of intercollegiate athletics for the promotion of a feeling of school loyalty among members of the student body. It is about the only activity on the campus in which most students may be interested. In the small institutions, in the last eight or ten years, athletics have served that purpose, and, to me, it is the legitimate function and purpose of athletics, to help promote a feeling of school loyalty among the members of the student body. Very few schools do that; they take a sort of blasé attitude towards athletics.

8. The failure to utilize the value of athletic programs and to publicize legitimately the name of the school in areas where potential student-body material may be located. You may question the association of intercollegiate athletics and publicity, but I think it is a legitimate one, and that, of course, is a job primarily of co-operation between the publicity department and the athletic department of the various schools concerned.

9. A tendency to hire specialized coaches instead of individuals with a broad background of both athletics and general physical education. That was touched on partially before.

10. A tendency in some schools for the alumni to insist on helping control athletic programs. In some places, that tendency has decreased by and large; perhaps, in some institutions, it is on the increase and, where it is, it should be curtailed.

Those obviously are not all the weaknesses and flaws of the intercollegiate athletic program. There are more, and you may add others as you continue this discussion this afternoon.

III. CARL K. DELLMUTH, Swarthmore College

THE first point which I should like to make is that there is a real opportunity for small colleges to lead the thinking in post-war athletics because of our size, the size of our student bodies, and because of the development of the size of our football stadia. It oftentimes is thought that the credit for new developments in athletics goes to the big fellow who gets the press, who gets the publicity, who has the glamour of the surrounding intercollegiate sports. If, however, we will go back through the *Proceedings* of this organization, if we will go back through the development of intercollegiate athletics, we will find that the contributions, in the form of new thinking, have arisen, not largely, perhaps, but certainly in equal amounts, from the membership of small college groups. We have the opportunity of seeing the whole picture, which three of our four speakers emphasized this morning, in a degree which cannot be obtained in the large universities where specialization is the rule. Those of us, who work in small college groups, have to be equally conscious of publicity, of physical training, of student health, and of our games program, both intercollegiate and intramural. This first point I should like to repeat again, that we, the members of the small college group, feel no sense of inferiority because of our size, and we shall speak our minds, at times, thus leading the way to any new thinking which may come out of this discussion of post-war athletics.

Point Two. Athletics have certainly come of age. In the last fifty years, we have tried to present our case to Mr. Public in such a way as to justify our existence. I am a little bit overcome when I attend national and district meetings to hear, and to see, so much time being spent by our own membership patting each other on the back and trying to convince each other that athletics, both intramural and intercollegiate, have a justifiable place in the college life of our young men and women. I hope that this defensive reaction will swing over to an offensive reaction of a quiet sort. It is no longer necessary to justify the existence of athletics in college. What we want to do is to spend our time — at least budget a part of our time — in our daily routine, in our district meetings, in our national conventions, to think about improvements which we can make in our present programs and not spend too much of our time thinking about what has happened and what is happening.

Point Three. There are in this country two national organizations whose exclusive membership is devoted to the

well-being of students at college level, the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the College Physical Education Association. There are two other national groups, not exclusively composed of college representatives, the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, and the American Students Health Association. These four organizations are special groups, and they are particularly concerned, and have been down through the years, in the specialized fields in which they conduct their studies. It happens, however, that these in one respect are a homogeneous group of four national organizations all aimed in the same direction, namely, to create better student well-being, and that is sufficiently general that I might add this one further qualification, we are concerned with the physical well-being of the students. It happens that these four organizations approach the subject from slightly different angles.

Those of us in the small college group, as I said before, have a little bit more consciousness of the existence of these four particular groups than our college communities. I, therefore, think it is time that, administratively, we have such a joint committee as was proposed last night. This I believe will come up again for further discussion at the business meeting. It happens that the American Students Health Association was not mentioned in the particular resolution which will be presented to this body. Here I think the small college group can make a real contribution if we realize, once and for all, that one of the major developments concerning our particular profession, which has come out of this war, is that intercollegiate athletics, which we represent particularly here, today, has lost no ground, and that students' health, which primarily is concerned with the prophylaxis of medicine and physical training, or physical education which is concerned with the body-building has taken on a new national importance. Whether we like it or not, more attention in the future, particularly in the small college where this can be handled gracefully, is going to be given to student health and physical training than has ever been the case. Those of us, having any part in the athletic program, should not fear that more emphasis is going to be placed on student health and physical education, but we should be quick to realize that we are bed-fellows working toward a common objective.

Point Four. In assuming a defensive position over the last forty, fifty years, I am wondering if those of us in the small college group have not lost our perspective just a little bit. I would like to refer to one point made by Dean Buck

this mornig. Any man, who is concerned with intercollegiate athletics, should recognize, as he pointed out, that the primary purpose of our institutions years ago was to turn out all-star football teams. Any man connected with college athletics, who does not agree with the thesis that the primary purpose of the institution is to develop intellectual life on the campus, prepare a man for the forty or fifty years that he is supposed to serve society, and not particularly for the three or four years in which he is going to take part in our athletic program, is doomed.

I wonder if the members of small college athletics staffs—I do not know what your particular problem is back home, your relationship to the rest of the faculty—have not been too aggressive in placing on the academic group and faculty the blame for the difference in opinion, difference in viewpoint, as to the faculty standing of physical education. I wonder if it is not time for us to realize that, after all, we are merely a part of a whole machine, trying to do our job, but at the same time trying to buck those members of the faculty who do not see the relative importance of a good physical body to a keen, alert mind. Would it not be well for us in our programs for the next year to do something by which we may bring the academic staff and the physical education staff together in what we are trying to accomplish? By doing that, the physical education department will exercise a leadership, not solely on the student body, where we have the opportunity of doing a great good in character building, but we likewise can make a contribution to the whole life of the college which we have overlooked before, because other details have taken our conscious attention. By doing this, the department of physical education and athletics will not ever supersede any form of administration or any particular academic group, but it might be scientific for us to experiment just a little more in that direction.

I would like to conclude these four points with the statement that it is difficult at this stage to talk about constructive problems in the post-war period for the simple reason that we do not know what our post-war problems are going to be. I cannot tell what is going to happen if we have compulsory military training, for example. I have heard army and navy officials say that they want to see men in military training for a year at age sixteen; I heard another group say the boys will come in at the end of their secondary school courses, or at the age of eighteen. Until we know what our government wants in the way of a physical program, how can we intelligently go about even arranging

the physical equipment which we have on the campus? If the program of training is to be left in the hands of civilian instructors, that is one thing, but if, as was the case in our A-12 and V-12 programs, when military personnel was sent to the campus to either supervise the program itself or to see that certain criteria were met which were set down in Washington and not by us, that is another thing.

It is difficult for us to adjust our thinking as to what our instructional road is going to be. Perhaps, the only offhand suggestion I have is that we keep in tune as we go along, or that we be conscious of the trends which are developing day by day and week by week, and by so doing, when that post-war period sets in, we will be ready to handle the problems if we have nothing more than our simple good judgment.

IV. DISCUSSION

Chairman Houston: I would like to throw this subject open for discussion, without picking out any men that I know have had long and successful experience in the field of intercollegiate athletics.

Mr. Kinsey (Oberlin): In regard to the point made about military training after the war, the speaker has said that we should lead our own thinking, lead the thinking in a way which we think we ought to go, rather than see what the post-war period is going to request of us, and let others follow us. It seems to me, if we had any ideas at all about the placing of military training in our schools after the war, we ought to know the scope of it and, in that way, help lead the thinking rather than to wait for it.

One of the greatest arguments, which is being used in connection with military training in the schools, is that it is a sort of physical training; it adds to, or is substituted for, physical training, and I think that, if this group of physical educators and coaches at this meeting has any view contrary to that and feels that it is important to the welfare of schools, not only in physical education but education in general, we ought to lead the way in expressing our views by some sort of a resolution or recommendation from this group.

The National Education Association is working very vigorously to prevent a military training measure coming in peace-time and I think we should, perhaps, co-operate with that organization if we so believed.

Chairman Houston: Mr. Kinsey, do you say military training of a sort in the colleges or outside the colleges? I wasn't clear on that point.

Mr. Kinsey: In the colleges. My view on that was that the tendency will be to use military training as a substitute for physical education, because it is claimed to be a sort of physical education. I think that is, of course, erroneous.

Chairman Houston: That is, you are going back to the days where, in some institutions, military training was substituted as a credit for physical training? Do you think the kind of military training which we are about to get now for six months or eight months will include a substantial amount of physical training and encouragement for participation in intercollegiate athletics?

Mr. Kinsey: I think you do not understand me. I am violently opposed to it.

Chairman Houston: That is what I am trying to find out.

Mr. Kinsey: I think that we are opposed to it as a group, and we have no right to let it ride through.

Chairman Houston: Would you be good enough to write out what you think would be a resolution and present it to us before we get through with this session so that we may act upon it?

Mr. Throner (Oberlin): Wouldn't it be a good idea to find out if this body favors military training outside the school, that is before the boys come to college, as contrasted to the idea of putting military training in the colleges and using it as a substitute for physical education?

Mr. Morrill: As I understand it, both the army and navy are asking for a kind of military training not at all in the colleges; they want the boys in their camps. I don't think the army and navy, in any sense, favor military training in the colleges.

Mr. Quincy, Connecticut: Some of us belong to a land-grant institution in which we are not going to have very much to say about it. I happen to be on the Military Committee, interested in the athletic angle, and we are interested from the military standpoint on how we are going to handle it on the university's set-up of officers' training work.

Chairman Houston: What effect, Mr. Quincy, do you think it will have on the intercollegiate program, if any?

Mr. Quincy: We just do not know, of course.

Mr. Dellmuth: I came to this meeting in company with a navy officer who has been giving some thought to this legislation for peace-time military conscription. There is a wide difference of opinion in Washington about objectives, and I think there is not any move down there strong enough, at the moment, to push this through. There seem to be three general concerns; the first arises from the 33 to 50 per cent of the men who have been rejected on physical accounts through our draft machinery, and that causes some concern as to the practicability of it.

The second point with which they are wrestling, is this problem of poorly disciplined men, that is, discipline in the sense that the men do not know how to take an order, they do not know how to follow an order, and they have no ability to develop resourcefulness and initiative, which as we say in many of the colleges, are brought out in intercollegiate athletics.

Their third concern, which on the surface is the most important, is actually the least important in their minds, and that has to do with the science of fighting modern war. They point out that tactics taught today, are out of date in a couple of years from now and obsolete in five years, so I think, when they determine what they want done in a program of post-war military conscription, we do not have to worry about anything which is going to get universal support in Washington.

I would like to refer to my preceding statement which, perhaps, was somewhat ambiguous. As I pointed out, I think the small college groups should lead the thinking on all of our programs in intercollegiate athletics, such as intramurals, the importance of gate receipts, and in setting up our own programs.

Concerning military conscription going on in Washington, when it comes time to act on it, I think we should adopt some resolution that would suggest, perhaps, we could do most of the job, which the military may want done, right in our civilian groups.

Mr. Boies: I appreciate very much what Mr. Quincy said. I have been working with our president on this military training. As you know, a great many of the presidents of the colleges are down at Atlantic City this week hearing from General Marshall. As I understand, the War Department has told us only what they are going to do with the boys eighteen years of age, or somewhere around there; they have not told us about their whole program.

I think Mr. Kinsey's idea is a good one. There should be something coming forth from this group. We have been put

on the spot, haven't we. We have been criticized for the fact that such a large percentage of these boys did not pass a physical test for the armed forces. We are expected to answer for all the evasions in our public schools and every physical education requirement; we are expected to get boys who are physically defective in shape to pass this medical examination which has certain requirements in one spot, and other requirements in another. I think if Mr. Kinsey can give us a motion of that type, it would certainly have some bearing. We are expected to have had these boys ready for a physical examination so they could pass it successfully, and, perhaps, we have had them but twice a week during the college year. If the government would give some attention to a rigid physical requirement, starting down in the public schools and through college, I think they would do more good than taking these boys into camps.

The other point that was spoken about, so far as disciplining these boys, I think even Hitler knew better than that. You can take a boy of eighteen and teach him discipline.

Mr. Dyche (Montana State): In hearing this discussion and seeing what is being published in the papers and magazine articles, it seems to me that intercollegiate programs and the college athletic programs, by some persons, are given an absurd duty to perform.

In connection with the physical problems, as the gentleman indicated, I have the latest analysis of the figures made in May, 1944. I don't have it with me, and I couldn't quote the exact figures, but approximately four million men were rejected. You can see the tabulation of the reasons for rejections, and you won't find 7 per cent of those that could conceivably have been corrected during a college career. You have constitutional diseases listed there, you have constitutional inferiorities, you have eye and ear defects, you have kidney defects, syphilis, all such conditions which it is not fair to saddle onto the collegiate program. I think some indication of that should be made in whatever resolution is made. I am not able to word one for you now, but I can give you the figures tomorrow, if you care to see them.

Dr. Nichols: I have been very much interested in this, because I just recently made a study, analyzing these figures, given to Senator Pepper's committee down in Washington, as to the cause of rejection and the compulsory military training program, and it is perfectly clear, as he says, that a very, very small percentage of the physical defects could be corrected by any physical training or athletic program at the college age.

In the first place, a great many of them are due to heredity. In the second place, they are due to environment, which we can do something about if we start early enough. Heredity, you can't do much about that. In the third place, they come in such categories as eye and ear defects, cardiovascular defects, muscular-skeletal defects, and there wasn't a one which, if you analyzed the first fourteen causes of rejection, could be really helped, to any extent, by anything but a whole health program, starting at the beginning of school, and, at best, in pre-natal life.

One chief cause is rheumatic fever leading to heart conditions. Rheumatic fever can be eliminated chiefly by an immunization program at one year of age. It would be more sensible to have military training at six years of age, if it is for the purpose of health, and, of course, that is ridiculous.

I think military training should stand on its own feet. It is for the security of this country, if we have it, and not to be paraded under the banner of physical fitness. We, ourselves, use those figures optimistically. We say that if the men had had physical education, we would not have 40 per cent of those rejections, and that is not true; we would have had a very great percentage. I think the thing this body might do is what the N.F.E.A. is going to do: Ask that consideration of this may be postponed until we have had a chance to study the whole thing, because our security will not be greatly involved, due to the number of men that are trained already and due to the war weariness that will be prevalent after this war is over, say, for the next four or five years. I believe that is the recommendation of the National College Athletic Association that, from the standpoint of health, military training would not accomplish that, or from the standpoint of physical fitness, it would not accomplish what it hopes to, starting at eighteen years of age. If it is started at six years of age, it would accomplish a great deal more. That is a difficult problem, because, to begin with, it will involve many agencies, and there will be many complications that will arise.

Mr. Parsons: It seems to me that we have been led somewhat off the track of the subject of the discussion this afternoon, but just to carry it one point further. Of the millions who have been rejected, it has been pointed out that many of the causes of rejection were not remediable conditions for people at the college level, to begin with. Then, of course, there is added to that, that only a small fraction of that group are college people anyhow, so it does not constitute, as I see it, any particular indictment of the college physical programs and, particularly, of the

athletic program. I don't mean to say we have done a particularly fine job in physical education, because I doubt that many of us think we have, in the past ten or fifteen years. I think all of us feel that there is room for vast improvement in our programs, and this is a far better way to put it.

Finally, to the point of a possible resolution, unless there are people here who have thought far more deeply and far more clearly than I have in a substantial proportion, and who can bring me up to date on the situation, I know I do not feel qualified to vote on any resolution or recommendation regarding military training in the college or out of college as a post-war project. I simply do not understand the whole thing clearly and well enough, and I would agree with the last speaker that, if we are going to make a recommendation in that direction, action be not taken until the subject can be adequately studied, because I would feel that, otherwise, our recommendation may turn out to be a step hastily taken.

Mr. Livingston: I agree with Dr. Nichols in that physical education should start in the first grade, continue on up, and that it should be a real physical training program progressively.

I do not believe that, at the age of eighteen, you should take these boys out of their life's work for one year, that is from the technical side. My thought on that is, that boys, who like technical work, mechanical arts and similar subjects, should be given assistance by the government if they show promise in their school work. Multiply your West Point and your Annapolis and, also, at the same time, pay these boys as they go along. These boys can get preparatory work in the regular educational systems and then go on to this West Point or Annapolis.

I think this group should have some kind of a standard program, especially for two years, so we can show the people in Washington what we are going to do in college in the way of physical fitness. Are all of us going to put on a program with five periods a week? What are we going to do in those five periods? These things were presented to somebody in Washington, to some of the committees, and the American Legion are now putting out their propaganda. We are not saying a word and we are the fellows who should say something.

Chairman Houston: I might point out that we are far afield from the subject we started to discuss.

Mr. Conger (Ohio Wesleyan): Gentlemen, I seem to be in a somewhat different position, since I am a member of an

athletic board and am not a member of the physical education department. I think it is only natural the discussion turned out as it has, but at every meeting I have attended it ultimately gets around to the subject, which is the thing I am interested in and which is the first thing in mind with men who work with men in colleges. I fear the time will go and we will never discuss this topic at all.

The president wanted me to get information on your subject. Your question was, will and should any changes be made. I am going back to the first speaker who suggested that the changes would not be innovations but improvements in things that had been proposed for many years. Registrars are still talking about things that were proposed when our association was begun twenty years ago; deans and college presidents are. I am wondering if I can take back to my institution something in the way of a report on changes which should be made in the intercollegiate competitive program of these colleges, the group to which we happen to belong. I am intensely interested in that.

I am sure there are two divisions in that topic, one is whether they should be made, and the second and important one is will they be made. I believe thoroughly in most of the proposals. I believe one of the points made has been finding the right competition, and then, having found that competition, setting up standards, and then, trusting the other fellow, because I think intercollegiate athletics is just like any other business that you go into: we have to trust one another, and we have to live by the rules, and we all believe in that, but I think we are all agreed that there can be some improvement in that respect. I am hoping that, out of this conference, I may take something back which I can tell our president, "Here is something the men who are in the business feel should and will be done."

Mr. Livingston: I would like to bring up these four or five different phases, and I think you will agree with me on this, since I have worked with Dr. Nichols.

First, our college administrators—by the way, I got this information through them—and alumni must have a concept of athletics as a fundamental part of the educational program and not primarily as a money-making and publicity enterprise.

Second, this means that all salaries and maintenance of athletic facilities and equipment should come under the college budget. Team guarantees and trips may be financed from the student activity fee, although these items also may be included in the college budget.

Simplify the eligibility rules to three or four years that are really fundamental. All students should have the opportunity of intercollegiate experience who have completed work of the freshman year and are bona fide students, carrying a full college load. When colleges compete with colleges with high educational standards, few rules are needed.

Colleges in post-war athletics should follow the policy of competing with colleges similar in size and in their educational and athletic standards.

There should be gradual elimination of the emphasis on gate receipts, by admitting all students on activity fee cards, and the public on a nominal charge or on guest cards.

Chairman Houston: There should be something for you gentlemen to talk about on those proposals.

Let me interrupt, if I may, just a minute. I notice there has just come in a gentleman who used to be active in our councils but who has been away in the service. I am going to ask Colonel Thurston J. Davies to say something to this group. I think he can talk with success about either of these subjects that have been suggested, because I think he has had something to do with post-war training in the Marine Corps.

Would you be willing to talk to us a little while?

Colonel Davies: I was afraid of this. I have been very much interested in all the discussion I have been hearing today. I never know now whether I am a college president or a marine officer, but, as you know, I have been interested in intercollegiate athletics, particularly in small college athletics, for a number of years before I came into the marine corps and worked on the planning of the marine corps end of the navy V-12 program. It has been a very interesting experience, and I have been pondering much in my mind, as an individual, the things that I have seen in the working out of this program, and I think a few of them may contain food for thought.

If we consider the post-war era, and I am not just concerned now with the discussion of whether we have compulsory military training or not, I think the thing we, in our thinking, initially have to avoid is something that struck me in a broadcast three or four months ago of Maxwell Anderson's "Valley Forge," a line in there in which one of the speakers, writing about when things are blackest says, "We forget about this freedom when men are not dying for it." I think the great thing we have got to be thinking about, as educators, when peace does come is that we don't forget about this freedom which we have been fighting for.

It is my feeling, unquestionably, that the things talked about this morning can be linked with the whole physical education program in colleges, which is an important thing.

We can all agree that there is a certain proportion of men who come to our campuses in a physical condition which cannot be cured by the work that is done on the campuses, because some of these men just can't take it, for various reasons, and we would all agree, by the same token, that there are men who come to our campuses who could have been improved physically. The problem belongs in the pre-natal stage, I will admit that, but when these men come to us, there are still things the colleges can't do. Let me illustrate just what happens when the "chips are down." A few weeks after the V-12 started, a few of us went around to visit some of the colleges having V-12 units, and we observed what was happening all along the line. These lads had gone in on the first of July, and if you have never been in Louisiana around the first and fifteenth of July, you have missed something. We saw these lads go through the first stages of the physical conditioning program, and you just suffered with them. I remember one instance in which we were at one institution, and the commanding officer of the unit was watching the physical education program. They had a high platform, perhaps fifteen or twenty feet high, at the edge of the pool, and they were having these men get up on that platform—all of them could swim, but they were giving them some tough work in aquatics—and they had them stand on the edge of this platform and jump off feet first. After watching the expression on the faces of some of these lads, the commanding officer went over to the instructor and said, "I think you had better cut that out. I think some of these boys are taking too much of a beating right at this stage." That was pretty generally true. We watched them go through the obstacle courses. About two months ago, I was visiting the campus of one of the institutions represented here, and I watched these boys going over an obstacle course, and I give you my word I suffered, not because they were suffering, but the thought came to my mind, I wonder what would happen to me if I tried to do it in a week, and these lads were all taking it in stride. I remember down at Officers Candidate School, they were putting boys through, not an obstacle course, but a type of obstacle course with barbed wire entanglements, under which they had to crawl with machine guns firing five bullets over their heads, and their heads had better be down. They were given a diagram of the obstacles they would face, and were taken around a hill,

and as they started over, I just wondered, as they crawled towards the machine guns and under the barbed wire and under these different obstacles and back again, what the reaction would be when they came out of it. These boys had been through a serious and constant course of physical training, training all the way down the line, and the comment they made, the instructor told us, was, as they came out of it, "We had an easy time of it because this glaring ice caused us to slide more easily toward, and under, the obstacles, whereas if it had been mud we would have had to work very hard."

I believe that, after the war, people, interested in physical fitness, will not want to give up some of the benefits we have gotten from it, and, certainly, it has shown up academically. These boys take a tough 17-hour-a-week schedule academically; they go through a difficult conditioning program, and you can go any place on the campuses and you will find a fine bunch of boys.

I think you will be interested in this. We sent a group of V-12's, that had come to us from civil life, down to Parris Island, and they fired the rifle range in mid-August, and of nine hundred and some of them that were sent to Officers Candidate, 98.3 per cent qualified as marksmen or better. Well, a record like that is a phenomenal you know there must have been, not only an alertness which meant they could take the teaching, which is good, but also physical fitness, standing there in the heat of the summer and getting marksmanship records like that. I don't think we want to give that up.

So far as the trainees are concerned, everyone is playing a game because he wants to play the game; he is not doing it because anybody makes him do it. He is in the service, he is on active duty, he does it on his own time, and I think you will agree the situation in intercollegiate sports has been of a very fine type. The men play for the love of it, and, in many cases, during the only time that they would be free. I think that is something we ought to work out, to have the boys play the game because they like to play it.

It has been found that you could have good intercollegiate sports without practicing from two to six every afternoon. If the men go out on limited time, and they know they are on limited time, and they go in there and smack, smack, smack, they can get a great deal out of it, but the program has to be well-planned if that is to happen. I wonder how many spectators could tell the quality of football played on Saturday after a practice as compared with the caliber of a team which has taken a far longer time to get ready to

play a game on Saturday. That is the second point which I think ought to be kept in mind. I am talking now only from the standpoint of the training programs, and that is, that it seems to me that, as the result of the experience here, we might all consider the fact that intercollegiate sports can be maintained without our ever having to ask a boy to give up anything academically if he wants to participate.

It seems to me in considering what form intercollegiate sports should take after the war, we cannot neglect to see the point that we are able to do a job, after the war, in maintaining physical fitness. Let us hope this physical fitness will not have to be built up from the start to keep these men so alert and vigorous they will do their best academic work, so that, if it should be necessary again, it can, at the same time, be carried out with the work they are doing academically. Then I think we will have gotten in kind the thing we haven't thought so much about, keeping freedom, which stems very largely from the attitude that we take about these fundamental things and the fundamental good that can be done, one good without sacrificing another good. It seems to me that this has been fairly universally profitable in some of these training programs in the colleges.

Chairman Houston: I have been asked to get an expression of opinion on a problem which apparently is bothering a good many people in this field, and that is, what is your observation, or what is your attitude, or what is your feeling about eligibility rules for the returning veteran, insofar as intercollegiate athletics are concerned?

That subject was raised by Mr. Livingston, and I wish we could get an expression of opinion on that.

Mr. Smith (Capital): It may be of interest to some of the others here to know what action the Ohio Athletic Conference took, at its recent meeting, in regard to that matter. It brought in a report to this effect, that the man should be allowed athletic competition in accordance with his standing as he re-enters the college.

If he enters as a sophomore, that is, if he has had a year of college work, or if grades are granted for work that is done in the training period in the government schools, or in other ways, if he enters as a sophomore, he is to have three years. No year of residence is required for eligibility. As a junior, two years; as a senior, one year. Then, under the rule, of course, if he enters as a freshman, by reason of

a previous ruling, he would be eligible as a freshman to play because the freshman rule has been suspended for the duration.

I know of two boys, who happen to be at our school, who could easily get in five years of competition. They were drafted before they completed their first semester, and upon their return, they will re-enter as freshmen and be eligible, if they keep their school work up, for another four years after they come in. The question is, how long will that rule be permitted to continue. We kept the decision on that in abeyance. It will be abolished or stopped at a reasonable time after the cessation of hostilities. That is the action of the Ohio Athletic Conference which I think is conservative in most of its actions and decisions.

Mr. Parsons: Did that take in professional activities?

Mr. Smith: Well, if a man is a professional in one field, he may participate in the other fields. A professional baseball player could play basketball and football but not baseball.

Mr. Dellmuth: It seems to me the reasonable and simple solution would be that the only eligibility rule be that, if the man is a student in good standing in his institution and has not been engaged in professional athletics, he be allowed to participate on teams representing that institution. I recognize that some people will think that is over-simplification, but I think it has a good deal of merit.

Mr. Smith: This rule of the Ohio Athletic Conference is about the same thing, because, if the man enters as a civilian, the only thing is that he has to be a student in good standing. If he does not progress in school as he should, he will be ineligible for scholastic competition.

Mr. Brown: It seems to me that these matters of years in our conference, where a man has to have a year's standing to participate, the years he has left the academic standing would take care of that situation. If he comes in as a junior, he plays junior and senior years, and that is the end of it, so I do not think that is a very tough problem.

I want to branch out a little on this subject of post-war athletics and physical fitness. My reaction, after having worked with V-12 units, as the colonel says, is that we have taken a definite step ahead. We have made progress, and if we lose that progress, then it's our own fault, as I see it. With so much stress placed upon physical fitness, com-

petitive sports, and the maintenance of health and physical fitness, as a result of the navy and army programs, we have definitely gone forward, so I think it is up to us to keep that advancement. We should have a much easier time in a post-war era than we have had before the war ever took place, so far as getting students and people interested for the first time. We have gotten them, at last, to really believe that their sons should have had some sort of physical fitness or competitive athletics before they went in the service.

It was my privilege to observe the programs at Georgia and North Carolina at the beginning of the war and to see the class standards. The thing that thrilled me more than anything else was that these boys were trying very hard to make good. They wanted to be kept in the program; they wanted to succeed. There was an "awkward squad" in those places where a boy, who didn't come up to the average, would be placed. The thing that amazed me was to see these boys do everything in their power to keep out of that restricted group.

We feel that our boys at Louisiana are superior and that they have heart. We go to Ohio, and we find that they have heart. We go to North Carolina and find the same thing in North Carolina. I think that is fundamentally a fine thing in our favor that we have had this step forward in this war training. If we lose it, it is our own fault. I think, frankly, that we may have to educate our deans and college presidents on the fact that we must maintain these physical fitness programs every day, and that is going to be hard to achieve. Physical training slacked off after the last war, but I think we have enough things at our fingertips to make for a continuation of the things which we have now and certainly must have after this war.

Chairman Houston: I would like to ask the last speaker a question, if I may. When you remove the impetus of the war, and, of course, it is an impetus, on this kind of thing, how far do you think you can go in keeping up a program similar to the kind of program which has been inaugurated for the purpose of physical fitness? Do I make my question clear? I got the impression that the returning veterans would like to have very little to do with physical training when they get back to college; that they are interested in intramural athletics. When we get a cross-section of veterans in our student body, can we lay down a program of one hour a day of physical exercises and things of a similar nature?

Mr. Brown: I would say that this is an institutional

problem. Why should we let down? Shall we begin to think to the extent, well, the war is over; shall we stop promoting physical fitness? We did at the end of the last war, if you remember, and it seems to me we have so many objective cases and so many statistics in our favor that our administrators cannot afford to let down. I mean, we may have to interpret physical fitness in a different light as a result of the returning veterans, and so forth, but why should we allow these men to be relieved of their normal requirements? Should they be relieved of the things which will be required of other students? That will be a problem to settle. If we have had a five-hour requirement, we now can drop back to two hours, something of that sort. I think it is up to us and our administrators to keep behind the thing and not return to the situation that we had prior to the war. If we do, I think we will have really missed a rare opportunity.

Mr. Livingston: If a boy coming back can pass the test which each institution has, then he ought to be allowed to go into the sport that he likes. Otherwise, he should take the basic course like everybody else.

Chairman Houston: This subject I understand will be taken up at the physical education program tomorrow.

Mr. Messersmith: How many schools represented here plan to have physical education daily in the post-war program?

Chairman Houston: The question is, how many colleges here have planned to have a five-hour-a-week physical training program after the war for four years? Will you hold up your hands? Is that all, one college?

Mr. Dellmuth: During the New England meetings, some colleges made the statement that they required no physical education at all of their returning veterans; others favored having them continue with physical training. Is there any way of obtaining an opinion on that?

Chairman Houston: How many colleges are planning to require veterans to participate in physical training? May I have the institutions?

Swarthmore, DePauw, Southwestern (Louisiana), Oberlin, Hamilton, Hobart, Denison, Bowling Green, Capital, Ohio Wesleyan, Tuskegee, Valparaiso.

Chairman Houston: Now, on the other hand, how many are not planning to require veterans to participate in any required physical training program? Will you hold up your

hands? No colleges responded.

Mr. Holder: I would like to call the attention of the group to the fact that the various crediting agencies are recommending, by and large, that physical education credit be given for the training in the army, navy, or marine corps. The faculty in Brecksville will not permit any boys in rehabilitation courses, to participate in intercollegiate athletics.

Chairman Houston: I expect the question which we previously asked should be qualified to the extent, providing the men are physically qualified to participate. What does that do to your situation, you gentlemen who answered that previous question, so far as credit is to be given?

Mr. Holder: Where there is a physical education requirement for graduation.

Chairman Houston: What does that do to those institutions if they accept that recommendation? It is only a recommendation, isn't it?

Mr. Holder: Rather a definite recommendation.

Chairman Houston: Does that naturally exclude those men?

Mr. Weber (Hamilton): We have not come to any decision as to how many hours we should have in post-war physical education, except we feel very definitely that it should vary according to the individual. In other words, we think, at the present time, that probably certain boys should have five hours a week. For others, three would be sufficient. I know from my experience, in my particular college, that, for the average boys, three I would say would be sufficient, but the boy who is physically illiterate, who is afraid to try things, you would have to bring along to the point where he likes to do those things, and will learn to do them. He is the boy who, we feel, should have five hours a week.

Mr. Dellmuth: I am interested in the point Mr. Weber has raised here. I think the history of college physical education requirements has revolved around the simple matter of attendance. When we talk about requirements, we say two hours, five hours, or we talk about requirements for one semester.

Last July, we experimented with something at Swarthmore. I am not sure it is good yet. It combines the element

of attendance with the element of proficiency, and even in some cases, where our men qualify in tests, we excuse them altogether. We have a second category of three hours a week and a third for the poorly equipped of five hours per week, all of which must be under supervision.

I want to ask a question now; is it sound physical education to add, to the old attendance factor, performance and try to mold something?

Chairman Houston: I hope some gentleman can answer that. It is a very interesting point. How long has that program which you have described to us been in operation?

Mr. Dellmuth: It has not been in long enough for me to have definite convictions. We started July 1st, 1944; we are in the middle of our second semester.

Dr. Nichols: If men can pass your college physic courses, they should not take physics, so if, in physical education, they can prove that they have the physical fitness required, they should not have to take the regular work. These men are put on their own responsibility, and they have to pass these tests; they come in and take these physical fitness tests to prove that they are meeting the requirements of physical fitness, and they are not required to take the regular work, and, in that way, some men will be required to take it for four years and some don't take it at all, but they do have to show in the college courses that they are keeping up their physical level.

Mr. Gibbs (Hobart): One physiological aspect of that, these boys are going to be highly trained when they come back, and physically and mentally they are going to be keyed up. We give them a test and then forget about them. That is against all physiological interests, isn't it? Shouldn't we be tapering them off slightly?

Chairman Houston: Well, is there an answer to that question?

Dr. Nichols: I think these men, who can pass these tests, ought not be required to take the regular work.

Mr. Gibbs: Then we will have to set up a program for them.

Mr. Dellmuth: In the program of which I spoke, we test them twice, an examination at the beginning and at the middle, and we watch, with interest, the test scores, and men who have been put in Grade 1, are the ones that get excused from all normal requirements. We have found,

in most cases, that they are either maintaining the level or improving it. These men in Group 1 take an active part in the athletic program of the college, but on a non-compulsory basis, on a voluntary basis.

Chairman Houston: Well, gentlemen, I am glad to see that there are no problems in connection with intercollegiate athletics (laughter), and you don't anticipate any trouble at all after the war.

If there is nothing further, we stand adjourned.

B. LARGE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY GROUP

I. PROFESSOR R. W. AIGLER, College of Law,
University of Michigan

WHAT I shall have to say is not exactly in answer to the question which is the topic of the afternoon, "What Changes May We Expect in the Post-War Athletic Activities of Our Universities," but I think what I have to say will have a very direct relationship to it.

Unfriendly critics of intercollegiate athletics find much to criticize. To sympathetic critics, most of the faults center about two points — (1) the influences of the commercial factor, and (2) the unwillingness of many colleges and university families, students, faculty, and especially alumni to be content with the teams that their normal and usual student bodies are capable of producing.

These problems were with us before the war, and there is every reason to expect that they will be with us after peace returns. In this intervening period of calm, so far as these matters are concerned, we may do well to re-examine the situation. The two faults to which reference has just been made were stated separately; in truth, however, they have much in common. It will be more desirable to discuss first the one listed as second.

Though a vehement minority of the people vigorously advocate a plan of life under which the good things would be shared by all alike, we recognize that, as life is, some ride in Cadillac cars and some wear fur coats while others, perhaps not less worthy but not so fortunate, have less with which to carry on. The disposition of the latter to keep up the pace of the former, years ago, came to be expressed by the saying, "Keeping up with the Joneses." The effort has led to many tragedies.

Similarly, some institutions, by reason of equipment, location, tradition, etc., enjoy a favored position, athletically speaking, in that their natural student bodies contain a larger measure of athletic talent. One may naturally expect that, in the absence of unusual factors, a male under-

graduate body of five thousand will produce more athletic talent than one of two thousand, and a college so located that it draws heavily from rugged young men, accustomed to physical activities, may reasonably be expected to field stronger teams, at least, in certain sports, than another institution differently situated and appealing to a different type of young man.

Now, in my judgment, too many institutions have been tempted into undesirable practices by their desire to "keep up with the Joneses." As I said at the outset, all too often the groups, making up the institution, are unwilling to content themselves with the caliber of team that their natural student body can produce. Here we get what I believe is one of the chief urges to indulge in offensive proselyting and subsidizing, with all its attendant commercialism.

The obvious lesson to draw from this, I suppose, is that it would help to cut down offensive commercialism of a certain type if institutions would make up their schedules by contests with others of their own class. In this connection, one may wonder, however, more or less parenthetically, whether the Army and Naval Academies would not have to play a whole season of games with each other! This, of course, is not said in any spirit of criticism or disparagement of those splendid institutions. Incidentally, it surely is interesting to note that the army, too, has come to realize as did the navy, the high values in competitive attitudes at least for West Point.

With the exception of performances measured by watch, tape, etc., teams are good or bad, so far as the normal observer is concerned, only by comparison. A football team that wins by, let us say, thirty points, is almost bound to look good, but if on the following Saturday it is beaten by thirty points, it probably would look terrible. Seven weeks ago this week-end, we brought a football team from Ann Arbor down here to Columbus to play Ohio. A championship depended on the outcome, and over seventy thousand spectators saw the game, with all reserved seats sold at least two weeks before it started. The contest was a close, thrilling one with many thousands literally sitting on the edges of their seats. Though no finer or more earnest group of young men ever got together, few, if any, of the Michigan team would have been starting players on any one of the five Michigan teams that preceded war conditions. I am in no position to express an authoritative opinion, but I would guess that much the same estimate might be made of the Ohio team. One could not ask for a more convincing demonstration of the truth of my assertion that, when evenly bal-

anced teams representing traditional rivals meet on the field, the spectator appeal is not affected by the fact that, judged by standards other than the current oppositions, the players are far from great. If University A can content itself to place, on the field, a team, produced from its natural student body, against University X, an institution with, in general, similar natural resources, whose team is likewise drawn from its unpacked student body, the contest on the field will probably be fully as thrilling to 99 per cent of the spectators as it would be if each institution had "combed the bushes" for promising material.

In some quarters, it has been thought that the problem of subsidization can be solved by an agreement that compensation, up to a certain stated amount, should be permissible, and in the open. That solution is based on the naive assumption that institutions, or their representatives, that will cheat when there is an agreement to extend no subsidies, will somehow become honest and trustworthy when allowed a base price. One may wonder whether the institutions which have pursued that plan might not have saved themselves a great amount of money and had just as interesting and exciting contests among themselves, coming out relatively in their standings just about the same as they did with the personnel attracted by the subsidies.

Millions of words have been written and spoken about recruiting and subsidizing of athletes. I have neither the time nor the disposition to add much to that discussion. I shall content myself with but a few observations.

In the first place, I cannot get much excited about recruiting unless it is accomplished by subsidies. I do understand, however, that high school administrators are becoming more and more incensed by the activities of the recruiting pests. My information is that at least one aggressive university employed an airplane as a part of its "rushing" tactics. In the second place, I doubt whether in the sum total much harm is done by individual subsidies as distinguished from those paid from established or collected funds. Even an athletic prospect should be able honorably to accept a college education as a gift from a relative or friendly adult. I may be thought too trusting to remain long in this world, but I firmly believe that there are very, very few instances in which some individual pays all or even much of a boy's college expense simply out of a desire to have him compete athletically for a particular institution. The truly vicious situation is presented when a fund is made available for scouts to use in making offers to likely looking prospects. The scout, for instance, learns about a fine halfback, about

to graduate from a high school in a distant state, and realizing the need of his coach for that kind of material for the next few years, he sets out to sign him up.

I realize that, in saying this, I shall probably incur the disapproval of some, but I place institutional athletic scholarships into that category. Mind you, I am talking about *athletic* scholarships, not scholarships offered to outstanding educational prospects. As to the latter, I think boys with athletic ability should, of course, have an equal chance. Athletic capacity should neither be a bar to, nor a cause for, an award of institutional or other scholarships. Teams made up wholly or largely of holders of athletic scholarships should play with professional teams or among themselves.

Nothing irritates me so much more than the disposition of many critics and cynics to class all athletes with jobs as subsidized. Of course, I know that a pretended job, or one which pays its holder a higher rate because he is an athlete is merely a form of subsidy. There are such jobs, I am sure, but the vast number of student athletes earning money at honest jobs should not be stigmatized by the fact that there are occasional instances of the other kind. I have had enough close contact with the administration of eligibility standards to assert confidently that any institution which really wants to be substantially clean in this respect can easily be so.

It is common knowledge that, in some quarters, intercollegiate athletics, particularly football, has produced large incomes, and the popular impression, I fear, is that *all* colleges and universities are rolling in football wealth. The fact, of course, is that, for each institution which financially breaks as well as even on its intercollegiate program, there are more than fifty that do not do so, and there are surprisingly few that make enough money athletically to carry their physical education activities.

Another thoughtlessly false impression is that football was instituted as a revenue-producing device. Many men now alive well remember when football did not pay even its own way. Yet, back in those days, when stands for spectators were few, if any, the game, played on the field with all the zest of present-day players, was, except for some changes in playing rules, essentially the same game as is now played, sometimes before a hundred thousand paying customers.

Large incomes do not alarm me, providing they are used for the institution's general athletic program. If the ultimate control over their expenditure is actually, as well as formally, in the hands of those who represent the academic

life of the college, I think we need not fear much that they will be misused. To use them for hiring athletic material or for augmenting the general fund of the institution is, in my judgment, to court all the worst phases of commercialism.

Some may wonder why I include, among the evils, the use of athletic funds for general university purposes. My reason is that when the institution comes to rely, in any extent, upon athletic receipts for such purposes, the pressure, even upon the academic personnel, for winning teams that will continue to supply those funds, gets to be irresistible. Some years ago I was an executive officer of the Association of American Law Schools. We found that, even in that field, it was desirable to declare that no school could remain a member in good standing if its earnings from tuitions and fees were not "plowed" back into the school.

With the appearances of so much seemingly easy money in intercollegiate athletics, it probably was inevitable that, sooner or later, outside interests would attempt to participate. So, some years ago, the country began to see professional football teams made up largely of ex-college stars with names well known to football enthusiasts. Other promoters have made use of college basketball teams, and recently, there has been a growing practice of staging track carnivals with invited college stars furnishing the major attraction for pulling cash customers through the doors.

Let me make myself unmistakably clear right now that I am not one of those who think of professional football as a wicked thing. I know of no reason for viewing the game, the owners or the players as dishonorable simply because it is professionalized football. The professional football I have seen, I must say, has impressed me as incredibly dull; but then I have to say the same thing about amateur football when I had no more interest in one of the competing teams than I had in the other. Even the one Army-Navy game that I saw, as a game, left me cool and unexcited, despite the fact that it ended in what was said to be a sensational tie. I suspect that there are not a few like me in this respect. But, there are many others, and I have no doubt that professional football has its place; it derives its chief support from patrons not commonly seen at amateur games. Indeed, if pro-football were to be so successful as to displace the college game, it would die in the process. Unlike professional baseball, professional football depends for its life on the amateur brand. Promoters of professional football teams are in a position not unlike that occupied by bondholders whose bonds are secured by a mortgage on a leasehold in-

terest, a type of security quite in favor in the glittering days of the nineteen twenties. So long as the leasehold was kept in a flourishing condition, the bonds looked good; but when the leasehold faded, the bondholders had nothing but gloom.

If the promoters of professional football are wise, they will scrupulously observe both the letter and the spirit of the rule of their National League that no college player shall be approached until his college career is ended. If, however, new professional clubs in the numbers now projected are actually activated, to borrow a now-familiar military term, the temptation to disregard this self-imposed rule will become pretty powerful, and we may find offers being made to boys of very little experience. It is difficult to believe that teams, made up largely of such untrained and inexperienced players, will catch the public fancy. In time, probably comparatively short, the thing will iron out itself. Until that happens, we must all keep our feet firmly on the ground.

I am in no position to have first-hand information, but those ordinarily in position to have fairly accurate information have said that only four of the ten National League teams avoided financial loss on this past year's operations. Attendances have been disappointing quite generally, and that has been attributed to the lower quality of football offered. Those who are inclined to be disturbed by the seeming surge in professional football pretty clearly have little cause to worry.

This leads me to the strange phenomenon of college football coaches and some others, in certain sections of the country, stampeded into repudiation of the rule-making authority of this body — the National Collegiate Athletic Association — in order to copy some of the professional rules, the reason most commonly given being that the amateur game was losing out in popular interest because of its restrictive rules. One can only wonder whether this generally announced reason is the real one.

This is a matter of such importance that I think we ought to get the record perfectly straight. The Football Coaches' Association suggested to the Football Rules Committee, the latter organization being the creature of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, three possible changes in the football rules. These had to do with (1) kicking off out of bounds, (2) the use of a tee for the kick-off, and (3) permitting forward passing from anywhere behind the line of scrimmage. The Rules Committee, impressed by reasons expressed by Mr. Lou Little, in the 1942 minutes of the Football Coaches' meeting, concluded not to make

any changes in the rules for 1944, indeed, it was concluded not to hold a meeting. Those reasons expressed by Mr. Little were as follows:

"The coaches of football — the men who for years have thought in terms of football twelve months a year — believe that our game, as it stands today, is in almost perfect balance. Moreover, they believe that the present moment, with a national emergency of utmost importance upon us, would not be an apt time for sweeping or minor changes, even if such changes were called for. The men who considered the football rules this year (1942) — the Coaches Committee at Detroit and the National Football Rules Committee at Phoenix — agreed that this was not a year for changes. There are several reasons for this. One is that the game will be played by service teams next fall as well as college teams. Coaching the service teams in many cases, perhaps, will be men who have not been active coaches in recent years, if ever. Any changes which would have introduced new phases into the game would have hampered them. The service teams will not have extensive time for practice. It is nearly certain that the college teams will be crowded for practice hours more than in normal peace times — but this, decided the coaches and the rules makers, is no time to make changes which conceivably might affect the balance of the game. That decision was wise."

The chairman of the Rules Committee, in communicating this conclusion not to have a meeting to the president of the Coaches' Association said that, "It seems to me desirable, if mutually agreeable to conferences or to teams in competition, to experiment with some of the suggestions made by your committee. We would then have some practical data to consider when the Rules Committee next meets."

Now, it is to be noticed that this refers to experimenting with "some of the suggestions" made by the Coaches' Association. Those suggestions were the three I have just stated. There is no warrant in the language of the Rules Committee or its head for any experimentation beyond those three suggestions.

Others, far better qualified than I am, may discuss the technical question, whether, for example, the game is opened up or dulled by the rule allowing the defensive team to advance the ball on a recovered fumble. From where I stand, the contention that it does the former seems almost patently silly. While it may be true that on one particular play, the one in which the fumble is recovered and advanced, perhaps to a touchdown, an element of the spectacular is

introduced, at the same time scores of other plays of the open variety — lateral passes, for example — are forced out because they become too dangerous to keep in the team's repertoire. So also, more competent entries than I must determine whether the game is made more or less safe for the participants.

However this may be, and whatever may be the fact as to the professional game as a rival, the important fact remains that, when members of a group have orderly procedures open to them to urge their proposed changes, there is no excuse for revolutionary tactics, even though they may be irked by the delays of the proper procedures. One hates to think what our political order would be if such example were followed generally.

Professional basketball presents no particular problem, but the growing disposition of professional promoters to utilize college teams as attractions does warrant a pause for consideration. Particularly is this true if the reports of gambling, in connection with these contests, are well founded. Only recently, in connection with the radio announcement that race tracks were to be closed, I heard the same announcer say that it was expected that the book-makers would turn to basketball and football games. Effective progress in reducing these evils may be made by the simple process of refusal by colleges to permit their teams to take part in commercially-sponsored games, particularly under conditions in which gambling flourishes. Coaches and others might also develop additional caution in making pre-game announcements.

This practice of participation in non-college events has, in my opinion, gone a long way toward ruining track, a sport which I believe to be one of the very finest for intercollegiate programs. The multiplicity of "games," the financial success of which depends upon the appearance of college stars, individual and teams, has pretty nearly ousted the collegiate indoor track program. Too many coaches seem to be more interested in being known as the developer (or manager) of outstanding individual stars, however, few in number, rather than as the coach of the A College team that won the annual meet from B College, its traditional rival, or the group meet in which it met and defeated the teams representing its many rivals.

Yes, in conclusion, we have many problems to consider for the post-war period. If the war has taught us college athletic men anything, it is that the experience and training that well-rounded, intelligently-administered program of athletics and physical education can do much in fitting men.

We should keep that in mind when all these various commercial elements are insidiously worming their way into our activities.

II. DEAN A. W. HOBBS, College of Liberal Arts, University of North Carolina

(Head by Robert Fetzer, Director of Physical Education and Athletics at the University of North Carolina)

PRESIDENT HUTCHINS says that "big-time" intercollegiate athletics is a financial racket, and we must all admit that there is a great deal of truth in this statement. Instead of cleaning house from within, intercollegiate football has gained steadily in the racket-direction for a number of years, and those of us who have some responsibility for it should adjust our thinking, or, at least, our actions, or make apology. Those who deplore such growth the most and try to advance arguments against it become less and less convincing as we accept, more and more, the attitude of the public and the point of view of "big-time" advertising.

Although it has been demonstrated, time after time, that success of intercollegiate athletics is not a good criterion by which to judge the educational success of an institution, there persists the notion that a great football team is a powerful asset to a college. Nor is this idea to be set lightly aside. We have so conditioned the public in this country not to expect much by way of real learning from the colleges, that they are right about the need for some form of advertising to call attention to dear old Podunk. We have also developed in the minds of the students the idea that activities of this nature, and others less deserving, are of importance in life equal to, or greater than, learning. So far has this gone that we would actually be hard put to it to operate the colleges on the basis of genuine learning. We offer various kinds of alibis for this state of affairs, and now have an educational philosophy which depreciates learning in favor of a number of vague qualities which many people think are not primary responsibilities of the schools at all, but rather of the whole of life. Taking the situation as we have it, it may be that this philosophy of "escape from the responsibility for an exciting learning program" is partly justified. Certainly, there is tremendous pressure upon us to condone low standards of performance in the subjects which we are supposed to teach. Upon close study, it appears that we often follow the line of least resistance

in education as well as in other activities. Thus, I am forced to the conclusion that we, the faculties and administrative heads of the colleges, are responsible for the conditions, and nobody else, not even the sports writers. We have failed to educate our alumni, and are, therefore, responsible for their attitude to a considerable extent. I was once put on the spot to justify intercollegiate athletics, if possible, before a very academically-minded group, and I took the position that we do not do very well our own job of teaching, and that we are responsible for what goes on in the colleges. My idea was that we do not make the learning process exciting, that it reminded me of a man trying to train a bird-dog merely by whipping him for running rabbits, when the most effective thing to do was to get the dog in the presence of birds. Needless to say, my inopportune remarks met a stone disapproval.

This is not an association for the improvement of instruction and learning in colleges, but one for the proper control and promotion of one of the activities which used to be considered a student activity. We try to promote standards of fairness, honesty, and good sportsmanship, though we are somewhat like the League of Nations when it comes to the enforcement of any standards. Everybody is supposed to be a gentleman, but we have no effective remedy if some of us refuse to be gentlemen. This is probably the correct attitude, as an organization covering the whole nation can hardly police the hundreds of colleges which compose it.

We are here, not to bury athletics but to promote them in line with good educational policy. For this reason we can not separate the two, athletics and good educational policy, and nobody here, I am sure, wants them separated. This, however, has been done without disastrous consequences, so far as can be observed. The reason I am talking about educational policy here is that the drastic method of dealing with the evils of intercollegiate athletics is so foreign to our hopes for the American people, that we simply must maintain both educational and athletic standards. When we speak of intercollegiate athletics, we really have in mind interscholastic athletics as well, and all kinds of athletics engaged in by students. We are thinking of the shameful record of unfitness, physical and mental, presented by the draftees to the armed forces, and of the shameful fact that it takes a war to make us aware of this state of affairs.

A commercial civilization, thinking only of making money, counting success only in terms of money, spoils everything it touches. Compulsory military service in peace time will not meet our needs. Our problems are too deep to be solved

that way. We must reach the children as soon as they enter school, at the age of five or six, and, by education of the parents, we must reach them earlier, if we expect to do an effective job. We simply cannot escape responsibility for the present disgrace by saying that, in this life, it is every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost. The devil will take us all after while at the rate we are going. The question even includes the economic status of millions of families in this country, and we cannot escape some of the responsibility for them. What we find is really the logical development of affairs under a civilization given over to commercialism. We are not in danger of communism but of commercialism. If we are willing to place supposed economic rights ahead of the health and strength of our citizens, in an age when a better way is so easily open to us, then we shall find a record, the next time a check is made, even worse than the present one. Thus, we are faced with an enormous task of educational and clinical work for which we do not need any foreign or domestic "isms." All we need is a good solid dose of self-preservation for our nation and its citizens.

If we are not to pin our hopes on compulsory military service in peace time, and I am one who believes that we cannot, then it means that we must bring it about that all children, and we mean absolutely all, have proper food, proper medical care, and proper education. The enormity of this undertaking may well give us pause, but if we trace the pause back, it will be found to have its roots in money matters. Some of us thought that, surely, after World War I, our government would not be caught without a workable plan to draft everybody. The size of that job cannot be held against it. It seems likely that political and economic questions were the chief hurdles that we could not bring ourselves to jump. We are not a people likely to be turned aside simply by the size of an undertaking, and if we ever make up our minds to do something about the physical and mental stamina of our whole people, the size of that job will not stop us.

Some people probably think that intercollegiate athletics is rather dragged in by the heels to this kind of question, namely that of a healthy and strong citizenship, but the connection is not accidental nor is it imaginary. The matter is primarily one of education, and that is also our job. In educational processes, incentives and the driving will to make progress are certainly close to the heart of our problem. It becomes essential, especially in a democratic society, to make use of all these aids to learning. We should be

thankful for great professional leagues of baseball, football, hockey, and lacrosse which operate on this continent, for the incentive they furnish and for the great physical skill and mental agility that so many people admire. They represent organizations frankly for profit, but in which no favors are asked nor given, in which political pull is worthless. Unless an individual can deliver the goods, he is not tolerated, and a considerable part of the public is profoundly shocked if anything crooked turns up in connection with the playing of the game. In the same way, really too much in the same way, intercollegiate and interscholastic games serve as incentives to students, not to all students but to a great many, who must, in the future, be in the forefront of our fight to give every child born into the world a decent chance to grow up to be a strong, well-adjusted, healthy man or woman. Furthermore, intercollegiate games serve as tests by fire of such qualities as self-discipline, self-control, and the will-to-win. We do not need here to recount the good effects of intercollegiate athletics, since we would hardly be here if we did not think well of it, but we should forearm ourselves by seeing it in the proper perspective as a part of a national program for the physical and mental well-being of our people. It is when we fail to see its wider implications that we run into just criticism and are accused of operating a racket. We shall have to live up to high pretensions in such an endeavor, and it will not be easy. It is always easier to take the lower and more definite road than to work out the road as we go along, always having in mind a distant goal. The immediate goal is so definite and so desirable that it is easy to become cynical about anything else. We do not get much help from the general public nor from the sports writers as yet, because the present goal is so spectacular and commands so much immediate interest. However, this need not cause us too much concern if we can be a little thick-skinned about it.

If we have any high purposes, we shall be called upon, in the post-war world, to justify the faith that is in us by extending the benefits of athletic competition to a wider section of our students. We are certainly vulnerable to attack when we put all our eggs in the varsity basket. It becomes obvious that we are not working directly for the physical improvement of our students but getting up teams to win from rival institutions. Our gestures towards general athletic participation are feeble and half-hearted, about on a par with our teaching efforts. After this war, as before, the chief drive for physical improvement will fall upon the schools and colleges, an obligation to which we have not

measured up in the past. The schools need equipment and direction more than anything else. Here is where money from the Federal Government could supplement state funds to great advantage. We need health education, clinical diagnosis and treatment, and a carefully supervised program of physical training and athletics. The greatest hindrance to such a program is ignorance of the real conditions and of the possibility for improvement. Indifference on the part of the public can, and must, be overcome. Compulsory military service would help in this direction, but it, like the colleges, would get the young men too late to do the job about which we are talking. The chief contribution of the colleges will be educational in nature and a continuation of the work already begun in the lower schools. A common reaction to a talk of this kind is "Well, that is all very fine but what are your football prospects for this fall?" Our graduates should be crusaders for this kind of thing. Many of them will be teachers in the schools where they will have direct opportunities to preach this doctrine and see that it is put into effect. If we should, as a result of the war, enter upon a compulsory program of military training in peace time, it would carry itself for a few years but would soon wear out and be abandoned in the face of continued peace and the doubt of its effectiveness for the purpose in mind.

What will happen after the war is not at all clear now, but it is safe to assume that, unless we get a constructive program started now, at least insofar as a plan is concerned, no improvement can be expected.

Recruiting, subsidization, athletic scholarships, and the like are sure to be just as prevalent as ever, if not more so. There are hundreds of good athletes now in the armed forces who were not in the colleges before the war, but who will be sought after with great vigor when it is over. We can do something about this chaos by insisting that the full entrance requirements be met. Then, if we refuse to "cook up" many half-baked studies for returned veterans, and expect them to go ahead in the way prescribed for the best education that we know how to offer, we shall do them the greatest service. If our methods are chaotic and outworn, we must repair the troubles in a logical and sensible way. There is evident a pressure from some so-called educators to try to be all things to all men. That would require so many teachers, with so many different skills, that the costs would completely wreck most institutions. There are plenty of vocations and professions dependent upon fundamental education to keep the colleges busy.

It is likely that the efforts of this association, and every

other organization attempting to regulate intercollegiate athletics, has been exactly zero, insofar as eliminating any of the evils of recruiting and subsidization are concerned. Certain attendant evils have been mitigated, but the main ones go on increasing every year. There will be a "field" day for the recruiter at the end of the war, unless we have a clear-cut policy ready and working. Every man, who has participated at a college, should have to return to that college to finish his period of eligibility, if any. This would seem "tough" but would be for the general benefit of intercollegiate sport. There have already been insinuations about the actions of draft boards, and others connected with the military and naval forces, in regard to athletes, but this is not a circumstance to the recriminations that we shall hear about the disposal of athletes under the G. I. Bill. The danger is that we shall still further lower the reputation of our colleges and universities in their own field of education.

This association, being national in scope, can make itself felt if it will decide upon what is decent in intercollegiate athletics and then campaign for it for a generation or so, not merely for a couple of years. We are certainly entering an age of air travel, so that time-consuming trips for inter-sectional games may soon be a thing of the past, and such games will not come under the same condemnation as in the past. It will soon be easier for colleges from the Atlantic Seaboard to play on the Pacific Coast than it now is for them to play among themselves. We need not look upon inter-sectional games as troublesome for the future. Our troubles will be the old ones under which the colleges, which want big-time football, will have the high school and preparatory stars lined up five or six deep for every position, and those colleges, which do not wish to pay the price, will have no players at all. It is entirely possible that there is nothing we, or anybody else, can do about these matters, for the reason is that we are not willing to be "tough" enough about the business. The truth is that those institutions, which desire to defy the reasonable regulations, can do so with impunity, knowing that nothing worse than a slap on the wrist, if that, will happen to them.

III. PROFESSOR H. C. WILLETT, University of Southern California

WITH your permission, I shall address myself to problems in athletics created by the return of demobilized students, or veterans, to our colleges and universities.

I think that it is a bit unfortunate that we should often identify the problems with the evils of athletic competition. All evils are problems, but not all problems are evils. We do not deny the existence of certain perennial evils. We certainly must fight against them and guard against their aggravation in the post-war period. My immediate concern, however, is with certain *technical problems* which have neither inherent *goodness* nor inherent *badness*, but which we face from year to year as we, in various groups, consider rules and regulations intended to equalize the conditions of competition amongst our institutions.

At the moment, I am also concerned with the *means* by which the changes in our rules for participation — assuming that changes will be necessary — are to be accomplished. In this connection I wish to express the hope that the National Collegiate Athletic Association will accept its responsibility of national leadership. I make bold to suggest two ways in which, I think, this association may speed the day of substantial agreement amongst our member institutions in the matter of basic rules for athletic participation especially the athletic participation of returning veterans. May I remind you gentlemen — and please correct me if I am in error — that a student may be certified for competition in a National Collegiate Athletic Association meet or tournament under the rules of the *conference* of which his institution is a member, provided that conference is an allied member of this association. This means that nearly two hundred colleges and universities have the privilege of certifying their students for national meets under rules established by local conferences. (Whether this privilege extends to wartime emergency rules is a question I must leave for my legal friends to argue and debate.) If, however, the athlete entered is not from an institution which is a member of an allied conference, his eligibility must be certified under rules laid down by the National Collegiate Athletic Association itself.

Assuming the correctness of my understanding, may I now suggest the two ways in which I believe the National Collegiate Athletic Association can exercise real leadership in the solution of post-war problems. First, (and please understand that this is only one man's opinion) I feel that the Association might undertake to organize a clearing house through which allied conferences might exchange factual information regarding rules and policies already in force, and proposed changes in rules of eligibility, especially those affecting returning veterans.

I represent a conference that adopted a number of tem-

porary war-time emergency regulations. Looking back over the past two or three years, I feel that it would have been better if we had adopted those rules with more complete information regarding the views of other conferences wrestling with the same problems. But that is water under the bridge. Looking forward to the time when the war will be over and our emergency rules will automatically lose their validity, we should like to have some convenient channel through which to exchange views with other conferences on what adjustments of peace-time rules might appear to be desirable. This suggestion is obviously in nebulous form, but it is offered in the spirit of prompting discussion as to its feasibility and desirability, and it is offered with full knowledge that the situation has already been considered by various individuals and organizations interested in college athletics. I, for one, should like to see the National Collegiate Athletic Association use its nation-wide facilities in this service to the conferences.

The second suggestion is that the Association direct either its Eligibility Committee, or some other agency, to review the basic eligibility rules of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, with a view to their appropriateness in the post-war period, and their consistency with prevailing practices in various parts of the country.

I realize that I have digressed from the theme that I proposed to develop. Let me return, therefore, to some of the specific problems that have to do with the athletic competition of returning veterans. Although I have no intention of answering my own questions, or of solving the problems I may mention, I do not hesitate to go on record as being a conservative in the matter of the adjustment of our basic eligibility rules for veterans. I can not subscribe to the ridiculous policy of "everything and anything for the veteran" in either our academic programs or our athletic programs. Nor can I subscribe to the equally-absurd policy of "no special consideration for the veteran." Somewhere between these two extremes lies the course which we should follow. My associates, in the conference which I represent, would welcome from the discussion you may engage in today, or from the measures that we may take as an association, some indication of the general direction in which that course should be plotted.

So far as I know, there is no best order in which to arrange the few items that I wish to propose for discussion. Perhaps, however, there is some semblance of logic in beginning with the admission of the veteran to college and its bearing on his athletic eligibility.

Item 1. For many years, the lowest common denominator of entrance requirements for athletic eligibility has been fifteen so-called Carnegie units of secondary school work. One needs only to read the announcements of plans for returning veterans to realize that many of our best collegiate institutions do not intend to adhere strictly to this old 15-unit rule, nor to some of the other traditional standards for college admission. Conferences and conversations with those who administer admission requirements give the unmistakable impression that the preparation of veterans for college will be measured in a variety of ways. *This is as it should be.* The implication in the situation is clear. What new standards of admission shall we deem to be the satisfactory equivalent of traditional standards which have served in the past as a partial barrier to unrestrained recruiting and which have helped to equalize the conditions under which institutions have competed? One thing is certain — the old patterns of college admission and traditional measures of preparation will not suffice in the cases of thousands of returned veterans.

Item 2. Consider for a moment, not the problem of the entering veteran, but the problem of the boy coming to college direct from the secondary school. He will be, on the average, younger in years than the boy whom we were accustomed to receive in pre-war days, because of the various means of acceleration now available in preparatory schools in many parts of the country. Will his opportunities for normal, healthful, and desirable competition be curtailed by the presence of the older, more experienced returned veterans on our athletic squads? If so, will this be a post-war problem? Within the past week, I have had conversations with two men who entered college from high school just at the close of World War I. Both of these men are, today, closely identified with collegiate athletics. One of them, who entered a large mid-Western university, testifies that he and his classmates were almost crowded out of athletic competition by more mature and better physically developed veterans. He intimated that he had always felt that he belonged to one of the "lost generations" of college athletes. The other gentleman, with whom I talked, attended one of our large universities of impeccable academic and social standards. Some of us here recall his athletic prowess in undergraduate days. But, he says that he carries with him the memory of the serious disciplinary problems connected with the presence of experienced veterans and immature civilians on the same athletic teams. I have no personal recollections of such disciplinary problems. Neverthe-

less, it would appear to be the part of wisdom, in our planning for the veterans, not to overlook the best interests of the oncoming throngs of younger lads who will be swarming into our colleges and universities.

Item 3. You have reflected, as I have, on the serious dislocations in the college experiences of many of our young men, caused by their assignment to various college programs of the armed services. A carefully-planned educational program has been interrupted. The student himself has been transferred from the college of his choice to an institution that he does not want to claim as his alma mater. Will his return to his original college home create any athletic problems? Perhaps not. But what about the student who has acquired a new educational objective through his army or navy training and finds that his old college no longer offers the educational advantages appropriate to his new objective? Should his opportunities for athletic competition be restricted by the strict transfer rules of pre-war days?

Item 4. Many—perhaps most—of the returning veterans will receive benefits from the G. I. Bill sufficient to cover only a part of a normal college course. The academic needs of these "short-termers" are being met in various ways. There are at least two problems touching the athletic interests of these "short-termers." One relates to the possible inequities of a strict application of transfer rules. The other is probably more serious. When Uncle Sam ceases to pay the bills, will there be a migration from high-tuition to low-tuition schools? Or will the good athlete remain at the high-tuition school with the hope that he will be fed by the ravens? Will the problem of subsidization be with us in an aggravated form? I am sure that in this group there will be no serious difference of opinion regarding the urgency of reaffirming Article III of our Constitution. If you have not recently reviewed that "Declaration of Sound Principles and Practices for Intercollegiate Athletics," you should do so now. That declaration is a reasonable, sane guide to the solution of many of the problems of subsidization that may come when the "man with the whiskers" ties his purse strings in a hard knot.

Item 5. I find no unanimity of thinking amongst my closest associates on the proper determination of the date on which a student's eligibility for intercollegiate competition shall cease, assuming that, before that date, he has not exhausted his seasons of participation. I happen to belong to a conference which fixes that date at the time the student qualifies for a baccalaureate degree. I, for one,

should like to know what formulas are used elsewhere and to ask whether a common policy might not be adopted which would give due consideration to the place of post-graduate studies in present-day education. Shall we not recognize the fact that present rules, geared to the date of degree, or the progress of a class through college, or the lapse of a specified number of calendar years after entering college, may be quite inequitable in post-war conditions?

If I were to continue to enumerate athletic problems that stem from the return of veterans to our colleges and universities, I would trespass on the time of other speakers and rob you of the opportunity for discussion. I cannot close, however, without saying that after many years of intimate connection with college athletics, I am more than ever convinced that athletics are not *evils* to be continually viewed with suspicion and harried from pillar to post, that they are not *nuisances* to be tolerated and shoved aside as we plan our institutional programs for the years that lie immediately ahead, but rather, that they are vital *educative factors* in the lives of countless thousands of our finest American youths. Although I have not said it, you perhaps can guess that I covet for our boys returning from the armed services the opportunity to re-capture as much as possible of the glamour of youth, not the least part of which is participation in intercollegiate athletic contests. Let's be *generous*. But above all, let's be *honest*, and let's be *fair*.

IV. DISCUSSION

The Chairman: One item was mentioned in Dean Hobb's paper about the speeding up in methods of transportation. I thought it might interest you to hear from a representative of one of the air lines, not as to what his company in particular is thinking about that phase of post-war development, but what all air transportation lines in general are thinking. And I am going to take the liberty of introducing Mr. Thomas Doud, of the United Air Lines, to give us something on that.

Mr. Doud: First of all, what I have to say has to do with the boys. You people are concerned with the colleges. I am concerned with them, too. I am more concerned with the boys, their travel, and their time away from studies. We can talk about the "swell" time the athlete has when he

gets away from college, when he is away two or three days; but when the examinations come around, he has to go in and sit down beside the boy who was there all the time, and take his chances with him. That is a part of the plan of American education.

After the war is over, there is not a school on the East Coast that cannot go from the East to the West Coast and play a football or a basketball game and be back within forty-eight hours. Just the other day, we saw a plane that left Seattle and in six hours was in Washington, D. C. We have the planes now in the air transport service that will fly full teams, groups of fifty-six boys, from New York City to Los Angeles in a scheduled eight-hour run. That is one thing to consider.

What is the advantage to the boy? Air travel is less fatiguing. He is away from his studies a much shorter period. He is in better condition to play the football game. You do not have to worry about adjustments.

Another advantage of it is, to you men and to the schools, the economy as far as money is concerned. It will cost you less to travel from one coast to the other by plane than it will by your fast trains, the reason being that the matter of feeding the youngsters in the air is more or less tossed out, in two ways. First of all, if the flying plan is followed, complimentary meals will be served as you are in the air. The other thing is air costs. Our measure of train costs is by miles, and the air miles are shorter. Your Pullman rate is about three and a half cents and the air-line rate at the present time is five cents a mile for shorter miles. When the war is over, the cost will no doubt be down to three and a half cents per mile.

Mr. Hagan: Have you done anything at all that will take into contemplation bad-weather conditions?

Mr. Doud: I am glad you brought that up. I think anybody in the Air Transport Command will tell you that, two years after the war, there will be little or no weather interference so far as our lines are concerned. You will be able to make your plans to fly on Friday night and play on Saturday.

Mr. Hagan: What about air sickness?

Mr. Doud: That is something we will have to ask the psychologist to answer rather than Doud, representing the air lines. We have men that get sick in trains, and the number of people who become sick on air liners is in such a

minority that we do not pay much attention to it, to tell you the truth.

The Chairman: Will someone comment further on the subjects covered during the talks?

Mr. Larson (University of Arizona): I do not know how you feel in your particular part of the country, but, taking up two or three of the questions that are of concern to the people in our conference and in our state, first, is this question that Dr. Willett has raised about this admission of freshmen students. Our principals' association in Arizona about a month ago suggested to the three higher institutions of the state that they admit to college all individuals who were eighteen years of age and who had been in service, no matter what their high school credits had been. This was a very, very interesting idea. Those three institutions which are concerned, members of our conference, are not taking any action until they see what the rest of the institutions do. There is a very interesting question involved, and I believe I speak for our conference when I say it is quite likely that for a year, at least, after the war, and it may be longer, the conference members will look with favor on the idea of using freshmen on their varsity teams, which, of course, has been the practice in our conference now for three years.

The next question, which is a very interesting one, is, of course, the transfer student. We have a marvelous climate out in our part of the country, and there is a strong possibility that, after the war, we will have, along with California and sections of New Mexico and Florida, probably a number of veterans, who will transfer from other schools, that is, some who started at other schools and who had part of their services out in the Southwest, will want to continue their school work in the Southwest. There is, also, that question, in line with the point which Mr. Fetzer raised, as to whether an individual ought to finish his education at the school where he started. Climate conditions and the fact that a person may want to transfer to some other institution, will have their effect.

Before the war, our conference required, as most conferences did, a year of residence for transfer students. What is more, an athlete lost a year of competition in the sport in which he had already competed as either a freshman or a varsity athlete. During the war, we have done away with the transfer rule. If we have those returned veterans, and undoubtedly there will be a number of them, because we already have out of the group of 450 students about 100

men who are veterans, and undoubtedly we will have a number of them in the future, as you will have in your institution. The question arises, will it be a violation of good practice to say to these veterans, "The former competition will not be charged against you."

In line, also, with the point that Dr. Willett raised, concerning knowing what other institutions are doing, one of our graduate students, for his master's thesis five years ago, made a summary of the practices in fifty-two conferences of the United States, their regulations with regard to transfer and subsidization, and other problems that were involved in athletics.

There are two ways in which a conference or a group of states can deal with the problem. The first is to find out what everybody else is doing. The second is to take our supposedly sound principles and make our rules to fit the conditions which happen to exist. Personally, I believe our conference will be in favor of liberality in the matter of transfer of students for a year or two after the war is over. I am throwing that out as a suggestion, because we have always had that problem of transfer to deal with, and I understand transfer is one of the cardinal sins with regard to athletic competition.

Then there is again the situation, which was being discussed just before I left, of what to do with the problem of the man who comes here with fifty dollars a month. Shall a job be made available for him? If there are jobs or if there are scholarships available for students generally, on the basis that that veteran is already receiving fifty dollars a month, will he be eligible for those jobs, just as anyone else is? Frankly, this will be used as an item in the program of encouraging the students to attend our particular institutions.

I might mention one other point, and that is this question of competition. Our conference has taken the viewpoint that if an athlete has been in service, he has been in the army and navy training programs somewhere and he has competed in intercollegiate athletics, and this competition has not been counted against him. For example, here is a student with a year of varsity competition. He has entered the service and has competed as a part of a military or naval unit at a particular institution. That particular competition, while he was a member of the armed services, is not to be held against him.

That is in line with the questions you have raised, Dr. Willett, and we would be glad to have the viewpoint of the group with regard to the soundness or unsoundness of the

procedure, as well as a knowledge of what practices will be acceptable and respectable.

Mr. Larson: It is an interesting point. I would like to know when I go back to our group whether or not you men have any viewpoints whatever. I mean, what would be your attitude with regard to competition of freshmen and transfer.

The Chairman: Are there representatives of other conferences who would like to speak, not expressing the official opinion of their conferences, but simply a personal opinion as to the point which has been raised.

Mr. Aigler: It is only a minor point, but I can give a bit of light on it, that is, about counting these years in competition of these young men who are in service units which are in the universities, and who have competed on teams as such. In our so-called Western Conference—I suppose it seems rather strange to a man from Arizona, to speak of this conference as the Western Conference—we took the action in this form, that competition during the war, while we are in this period of emergency, does not count with us as intercollegiate competition. That is a rather brief statement of a way to meet that very limited question you raise.

The Chairman: I might say, as a matter of personal opinion, although, as far as I know, the matter has not been decided, that it has been suggested among many colleges in the East that seasons of competition during this period where the servicemen are in collegiate institutions, taking part as representatives of college teams, whether under the navy training program, or as civilians, those seasons will be counted as those normally allowed to students. The thinking, so far as I know it, is something along these lines, that those men will be allowed a total of four seasons of competition to accommodate the freshman rule, and that, if they are returning to the institution from which they entered the service, no period of waiting will be demanded of them. They will be eligible immediately upon their return.

The question of a man having attended another university and then transferring after the war to a second university is not quite so clear. There is some discussion of requiring at least one full term of residence before he shall become eligible; there are some who believe that he should come under the pre-war transfer rule in every respect; and there are others who think that at least one full-college year of residence should be demanded before he shall become eligible. This statement is completely unofficial.

Mr. Larson: We have a different situation. We have a number of institutions that are small. Consequently, the type of competition which they have is very limited, and, of course, the number of students available is very limited. In some institutions now, the competition which these students have is as good as in normal times in the East, but that is not true in our area, with transportation difficulties as they exist.

The Chairman: Will anyone else comment?

Mr. Larson: Do you know what you might do with regard to the veterans who come back, whether, if you have jobs,—or do any of your students have to work to get through school—will they be open to them?

The Chairman: Plenty of our students have to work. Mr. Larson, in fact, in normal times 40 per cent of them. However, so far as the veteran is concerned, if I understand the bill properly, he gets fifty dollars per month, but he gets up to five hundred dollars a year for expenses, and fees, and other legitimate charges; in other words, in a normal year of two terms, he may get a total of nine hundred and fifty dollars. That, in some institutions, is more than enough to pay his total cost. In other institutions, it is not sufficient. The G. I. Bill, I think, prohibits any institution from giving, to a G. I., beneficiary aid in the form of scholarships which is a credit of his tuition bill. The five hundred dollars which he gets from the government is designed to cover the total cost in that institution, and charges may not be added which were not in effect in normal times. Therefore, it seems to me, and I think it will be the practice in our own institution to make men, who are beneficiaries of the G. I. Bill, eligible for such financial aids as their own financial circumstances may determine they need. If they need a job, for example, in addition to the five hundred dollars of tuition and the four hundred and fifty dollars of subsidy, we believe they should be eligible for it, so long as it is not given as a subsidy for the purposes which we have been discussing here, but is simply an additional amount necessary for them to meet legitimate college expenses. I do not know whether that answers your question.

Mr. Larson: Partially. This is a problem that came up with a student who was talking to me about that particular question. He said, "Fifty dollars a month is not enough. I need at least a hundred dollars a month, that is, outside of tuition and other factors."

The Chairman: Well, if he is married, he gets seventy-five.

Mr. Larson: He was not married. He had other expenses outside of those things.

The Chairman: I think we are all going to be faced with this situation, that there will be a tendency, out of sentiment perhaps, to give the veteran everything that we possibly can. Certainly, we want to give him everything that he deserves and merits, and I think sentiment may urge some of us to go beyond what we would do for a student in peace time. By that, I mean this, that we may overlook the possibility of a boy's family helping him to a reasonable extent, as it would if he had not been in service. I have run into that in my own institution where veterans have come back and have been benefitting under the G. I. Bill. They believe that they cannot call upon their parents for any additional help first, because they are of age and believe they should carry on themselves; second, in some cases I think they have a feeling that the government, or the institution, should pay the total costs, and their families should not be burdened; and third, because they cannot get it from their families. I think the third reason is perhaps the more usual one, and I hope the more honest one. It seems to me unlikely, from my own point of view, that the nine hundred and fifty dollars, plus the opportunity to earn the balance of the minimum expenses necessary, puts a fellow in pretty good shape. I know there are many men in this room who would have liked to have entered college under the same circumstances.

Mr. Carlson, University of Colorado: Mr. President, it seems to me that the problems which have been raised by these three speakers are so broad and complex that, even if we devoted a whole day or a week to them in general discussion, we wouldn't get very far. I would like to raise the question whether or not the National Collegiate Athletic Association has ever considered having a Standing Committee that might try to co-ordinate practices which exist in different conferences. We have committees on rules and other matters which, I do not believe, would be nearly as important as some committee of this sort. I just raise that as a question and wonder if this group here would care to go on record as in general favoring such a committee, or if you think it is just a "tough" question and that we ought to let it alone. I, for my part, would be very keen to have the Association take the lead in tackling this very intangible problem, and I would like to ask if we could get an

opinion from this group whether or not it would be worth bothering with.

The Chairman: You have heard Mr. Carlson's question. What is your pleasure? Do you wish to express the opinion that a Standing Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which, if I understand your question correctly, would be one to serve as a collection agency for the various plans and policies of the membership of the Association and serve as a clearing house through which members could get such information at times when they needed it.

Mr. Carlson: Right.

Mr. Aigler: I move that this group ask the Executive Committee—I believe that is the proper body—to give consideration to the question as to whether or not that might be a desirable undertaking of the Association. I am not in position certainly to vote yes or no as to whether it is, but I do think that the officers of the Association and the Executive Committee are probably in a position to have an intelligent view on that, and that is the reason I make my motion in the way in which I do.

The Chairman: As a suggestion to the officers and Executive Committee?

Mr. Aigler: Yes.

The Chairman: Mr. Wilson, the acting secretary-treasurer, is here and has heard the motion. Is that motion seconded?

Motion seconded by several members.

The Chairman: Is there any comment on it? If not, all in favor please say aye. Opposed, no. Mr. Wilson, you have heard the motion. Will you transmit it to the officers and Executive Committee?

Secretary Wilson: I will.

The Chairman: Is there further discussion? If not, may I take this occasion to thank you gentlemen who have taken your time, not only to prepare papers for this session, but to come and deliver them personally. I know you have put much time and thought upon them. I certainly feel that I have benefited from the statements you have made and suggestions you have offered to us, and I am certain others feel the same way. If there are no further comments, the discussion group stands adjourned.

Saturday Morning Session, January 13, 1945

PRESIDENT BADGER'S ADDRESS

MAY I remind you that this is the first general meeting or convention of our constituent member institutions and allied member conferences since our Detroit convention held on December 29-31, 1941, in those dark days directly following the dastardly sneak attack, made by the forces of Japan, on Pearl Harbor.

So many momentous events have taken place since then that, in some respects, it seems ages ago, and yet, many of you will recall, as vividly as do I, the truly significant and deeply stirring character of that convention; the addresses of the representatives of the armed forces; the simple but dramatic appearance of Commander Tom Hamilton, but just then assigned to launch the Naval pre-flight aviation program; his straightforward appeal for help and advice; the surge of response to his call; the discussions conducted on what the immediate future held for intercollegiate athletics and for the very existence of the colleges and universities; our vote to go forward with the conduct of our several championship meets and tournaments wherever it seemed feasible to do so and the adoption of a resolution urging our member colleges and universities to maintain their programs of physical education, recreation, and competitive athletics, both intercollegiate and intramural, because we believed those programs made inestimable contributions of real value to the war effort.

In 1942, out of deference to requests of the Office of Defense Transportation that civilian travel be reduced, attendance at our annual meeting was restricted to our officers, Executive Committee members, and committee chairmen. Last year, 1943, we made a further reduction in the personnel scope of the convention by calling only the Executive Committee into session. At both of these sessions, we reaffirmed, by resolutions, our faith in the value of intercollegiate athletics as an aid for preparing young men for the service of their country and, likewise, reaffirmed the 1941 policy of not only continuing the holding of our championship meets and tournaments, but also urging our member institutions to maintain their programs of athletics and physical training.

When our Executive Committee met in session in Chicago on September 20 and 21, 1944, it considered the question of

whether a general convention of our membership should be held and, as you are obviously well aware, voted in favor of such a meeting. In the light of events which have taken place during the past week or ten days, riveting attention once more upon the need for a reduction in civilian travel, our gathering together here, in Columbus, may not seem to be a patriotic action, but I think it should be recalled that, during the summer and early fall, a most optimistic view was being taken by our national leaders, both civil and military, with respect to an early ending to the war in Europe, and plans were being made for the return to, at least, a partial peace-time economy. It was in the midst of this atmosphere that the Executive Committee met. It was felt that the time was ripe for the post-war planning of intercollegiate athletics as evidenced by the general theme selected for our joint session of yesterday with the College Physical Education Association and the American Football Coaches Association and for our round-table discussions. Furthermore, it was believed that, if a general convention of our membership were postponed much longer, it would lead to a certain amount of disintegration in our organization, although, during the war period, our membership has held up extraordinarily well.

I am sure that we all feel both fortunate and humble that the restrictions upon conventions, effective February 1, have not affected us. Our policy since the outbreak of the war has been one of complete support of the war effort. We are grateful for the opportunity of convening and feel a deep sense of responsibility for making our sessions as constructive and effective as possible.

Our Association has suffered almost irreparable losses of recent months in the deaths of Major John L. Griffith, our secretary-treasurer, honorary president and past president, and Professor Thomas E. French of Ohio State University, perennial chairman of our Committee on Committees. I am sure you will wish to adopt suitable resolutions expressing love and affection for them and our deep appreciation of the vast contributions each made to the work of our Association and to intercollegiate athletics throughout the nation. It is hard to see such stalwarts pass from the scene. I know that each of you feels, as do I, a deep personal sense of loss, and felt keenly the shock of the news of their deaths following so closely upon one another.

With their customary helpfulness, Mr. K. L. Wilson, Northwestern University, accepted the post of acting secretary-treasurer, and Professor L. W. St. John, Ohio State University, succeeded to the chairmanship of the Committee on Committees. We are all deeply grateful to them for their co-operation.

You will be sorry to learn of the illness of Professor W. B. Owens, Stanford University, my predecessor in office and a member of our Executive Committee, and of Mr. Earl R. Yeomans, Temple University, which has kept them from attending this convention. Both of them had been appointed to the chairmanship of special committees to report at our sessions. You will be glad to know that neither is seriously ill. Professor Karl E. Leib, State University of Iowa, and Mr. Asa S. Bushnell, Princeton University, graciously consented to fill these chairmanship vacancies upon very short notice.

I should like to summarize briefly for you the Association's operations for 1944. In most instances no detailed description is necessary as most of the items have been published in the October issue of the N.C.A.A. News Bulletin.

Following out our declared policy of holding our meets and tournaments, insofar as it proved feasible to do so, we conducted our championships in track and field, swimming, basketball, golf, and tennis. While lacking the number of entries and breadth of geographical representation typical of the years before the war, these events were well contested, and the athletes voiced their pleasure at the competitions conducted for them. We owe a hearty vote of thanks to the committees which organized and conducted these events. They carried on in the face of many discouragements, and their excellent management is testified to by the most satisfactory financial outcome. Upon the advice of the committees concerned with them, no championships were conducted in boxing, wrestling, gymnastics, and fencing. It was felt that a representative group of entries could not be obtained for these events.

We have maintained the publication of the full list of our rules and guide books, printed by the American Sports Publishing Company, a subsidiary of A. S. Barnes and Company, although it is true that, in some instances, the books were tardy in making their appearance, due to a shortage of labor and printing presses, reflecting war conditions. We are grateful to Mr. Judson Bailey of the publications staff and to our editors for their contributions in our behalf.

The Executive Committee held but one meeting during 1944 prior to a brief session on Thursday of this week. This was the September 20, 21, 1944 meeting, held in Chicago, to which I have referred earlier in this report. Since some of the business transacted carries over into this convention meeting and is concerned with reports which will be forthcoming during our business session, may I enumerate the more important items on which I may not have touched earlier in my report:

1. The appointment of a special committee comprised of Professor W. B. Owens of Stanford University, Chairman, Professor Karl E. Leib, State University of Iowa, and Mr. Ogden D. Miller, Yale University, to report on matters relating to Article III of the constitution. Professor Leib became chairman upon the illness of Professor Owens.
2. The appointment of a special committee comprised of Mr. Earl R. Yeomans of Temple University, Chairman, Professor L. W. St. John, of Ohio State University, and Professor Louis F. Keller, University of Minnesota, to report on gambling on intercollegiate sports, with particular respect to football and basketball. Mr. Aaa S. Bushnell, Princeton University, was appointed chairman upon the illness of Mr. Yeomans.
3. The appointment of Professor Thomas E. French, Ohio State University, and Professor Clarence F. Houston, Tufts College, as chairmen respectively of the Committee on Committees and the Nominating Committee. Later, Professor L. W. St. John, Ohio State University, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Professor French's death.
4. Acting upon authorization by the Executive Committee, granted at its January, 1944 meeting, I reported the appointment of Professor George L. Rider, Miami University, and Mr. Norton G. Pritchett, University of Virginia, to serve as a committee to confer with representatives of the College Physical Education Association and the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation to determine whether there exists a field of operations for a joint organization and to define its functions definitely. Mr. Carl K. Dellmuth, Swarthmore College, subsequently substituted for Professor Rider at a conference of the three groups concerned.
5. A resolution was adopted expressing satisfaction with plans of the Commission for Community War Memorials for Physical Fitness, Committee on Physical Fitness, Federal Security Agency, and a copy was sent to George Trautman, its Chairman.
6. A resolution of heartfelt appreciation was adopted and sent to Amos Alonzo Stagg, retiring Chairman of the Records Committee, for his years of fine service.

The Executive Committee, by a mail ballot taken following the close of our 1944 Basketball Tournament, unanimously voted, in view of the large receipts from that event and exceedingly healthy state of our general treasury, to permit a more generous distribution of the profits among the participating teams in the 1944 tournament than was called for by

the financial regulations. Based on this action, there was allotted to our general treasury, in addition to the 10 per cent called for by Section 5, Item 1, the sum of but 10 per cent of the net profits as against the 50 per cent required by Section 5, Item 4b. The exact amounts of money involved are set forth in the financial report of the tournament printed in the October, 1944 issue of the N.C.A.A. News Bulletin and also in the full-printed report of our Basketball Rules Committee. This action of the Executive Committee was taken in the light of current circumstances and without future commitment.

At an early point in this report, I had occasion to refer, in another connection, to our 1941 convention and to remind you of some of the interesting and really dramatic aspects of it, related to our army and navy guest speakers and to that convention's close proximity to the United States' entrance into the war. At that time, we had little, if any, idea what lay before us with respect to the ability of our Association to function helpfully in the war effort. Furthermore, general apprehension was felt about the fate of the colleges and universities.

I shall make no attempt to reflect, in detail, upon all that has happened in the past three years to our institutions of higher learning. A few have had to close their doors for lack of students. Many have suffered serious financial problems on account of a decline in income. Scores have been helped by the college training programs instituted by the army, navy, and army air forces, and by grants for research for war purposes, but this report is not the place for a full accounting of the balance sheet.

However, in connection with our particular province, intercollegiate athletics, it is interesting to note that a far greater proportion of institutions have struggled to maintain programs of intercollegiate athletics than we had dared hope back in 1941. The details of this struggle are familiar to you all and need no recounting by me. We claimed that participation in athletic sports helped prepare young men for service with the armed forces and urged our members to stand fast to their programs. We have seen legions of our college athletes perform feats of valor and attest to the part athletic training played in their exploits. I believe there is not a single campus on which athletes, now of the host of heroic dead, will fail to walk again in spirit immortal.

We have noted, with prideful interest, the fact that so many of our top combat officers in all arms of the service had been athletes in their younger days. All of these factors we felt and believed in back in 1941. They prompted such actions as we took then, and, in 1942 and 1943, in resolution

form and in our dealings with the armed forces. We felt keenly the refusal of the army to permit, as did the navy, participation in intercollegiate athletics on the part of soldiers in its college training programs, not because such participation would strengthen our teams, but because the values of the athletic competitive training and experience were denied such soldier students. We made the distinction perfectly clear in our 1942 resolution. It is interesting to note that athletics loom large in the program announced last fall by army service forces and that athletic contests of all types are being conducted by the several services not merely here at home, but in the combat areas all over the globe.

When we decided to hold this convention, and then proceeded to work out its program, we thought in terms of post-war planning. Recent happenings on the European battlefield would seem to make our theme a bit premature, to say the least, but I believe it is still not too early to study this problem. We must be prepared against a period of transition where athletics would be in a state of turmoil if no plans were mapped out in advance.

One of the functions of this Association has been to establish patterns of good conduct and control for intercollegiate athletics. In matters of eligibility, we tempered our regulations to fit war-time needs. Some institutions have gone beyond our recommendations. There are danger signals flying. A pattern of eligibility must be worked out for the transition period to follow the close of the war and the full return to peace conditions.

In salvaging and conducting intercollegiate athletics during the war, many practical and wholesome economies have been effected. It is to be hoped that these practices will be retained and that there will be no return to the lush and extravagant practices so widespread before the war. Let us, by all means, hold to the good we have gained through the force of necessity.

Within the past fortnight, the man-power problems of the nation have come to the fore. Much of the discussion has been focused upon men classified 4F and, particularly, upon athletes in this classification. I am sure I speak for all of you and for our Association when I say that I do not believe athletes, as such, should be singled out and discriminated against. They should receive the same treatment awarded all other 4F's, but most certainly there is no intention or desire, on the part of college athletic authorities, to cling to 4F's to strengthen athletic teams. If their country needs them, we wish them Godspeed. We will carry on as best we can with such athletic material as is left.

Our Association, of late years, has grown by leaps and

bounds in its functioning. This has been due to no plan of aggression. It has just grown up like Topsy. May I recount briefly the scope of our responsibilities. We now formulate the rules for not just one college sport, football, as at the time of our birth in 1905, but for practically all college sports; the notable exceptions being baseball, golf, and tennis. We conduct not one championship event, as was the case with our track and field meet about twenty years ago, but championships in nine sports in normal peace times. We have a large participation and responsibility in the conduct of the Olympic Games and any other international games in which the United States may compete through our membership in the United States of America Sports Federation, the successor to the American Olympic Association. And yet we operate with approximately the same administrative machinery set up at the time of our establishment in 1905. I am not suggesting that our organization be changed or enlarged, but I do point out that our officers and committee chairmen, in particular, are called upon to do a great deal of work for our Association and to do so, at times, at considerable sacrifice to their other duties.

As your president for four terms, I have had the privilege, during these war years, to render some degree of service to the war effort which I would not otherwise have had come my way. Much the same situation has obtained, in varying degree, with respect to our other officers and committeemen. I enumerate these assignments not ostentatiously, but as an illustration of how representation from this Association is sought for service in many directions:

1. Chairman, Subcommittee on Athletics, Joint Army and Navy Committee, since June, 1941
2. Chairman, Committee to Survey Navy's Physical Training Program, January, 1942.
3. Member, Committee to draft College Physical Fitness Manual, Office of Education Project, August, 1942.
1. Member, Civilian Advisory Committee on the Physical Fitness of the Navy, since September, 1942.
5. Member, Council on Physical Fitness, Committee on Physical Fitness, Federal Security Agency, since September 1943.
6. Chairman, Steering Committee, drafting of Athletic Program, Army Service Forces, since August, 1944

In closing this report and in concluding my fourth and last year in office, may I say, without meaning to increase the burden of my successor, that there is much I have left undone which I had hoped to do. The war upset certain plans I had in mind for making the Association an even greater force for good than it has been and is today. There is a real

need for a national organization, such as ours, in the field of intercollegiate athletics over and above our functioning in the formulation of rules for college sports, the holding of our championship meets and tournaments, and our aid in the conduct of, and participation by, the United States in international games. Our meetings and conventions offer the opportunity for men, from all sections of the country, to come together, to meet one another face to face, and to discuss athletic problems common to all of us. Our Association, through aiding in personal contacts, as well as through actions taken and standards set up, should be the instrument for the elimination of all sectional jealousies and misunderstandings to the end that one fine pattern for the conduct and control of intercollegiate sports should obtain throughout the land.

I thank you heartily for having given me the privilege of serving as your president. It has been a thrilling experience for me, and the occasional headaches and heartaches have more than been compensated for by the friendships I have formed and the associations I have enjoyed. I thank all of the officers and committeemen for their loyal support and for their willingness, at all times, to carry forward the work of the Association. In particular, I wish to extend the thanks of the Association and my personal thanks to Professor L. W. St. John, Ohio State University, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements of this convention and his associates for the fine work they have done in our behalf.

APPENDIX I

FINANCIAL REPORTS OF TOURNAMENTS, OF BASKETBALL RULES COMMITTEE, AND OF THE TREASURER

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1944 BASKETBALL PLAYERS AND FINAL GAME

Western Division

Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri, March 24 and 25, 1944

Receipts

Ticket Sales	
8477 @ 50c, 75c, \$1.25, \$1.75	\$10,082.54
Federal and State Sales Taxes Collected	1,293.21
Program Receipts	1,841.85
Total Receipts	\$12,222.60

Disbursements

Publicity Posters	\$ 40.65
Other Advertising	16.25
Clerical Expense	41.80
Postage, Telephone, Telegrams	265.80
Entertainment for	1.00
Coaches, Press, Committees	2.00
Band	1.00
Emil Piluso, Referee, Fee	2.00
Emil Piluso, Referee, Expenses	1.00
Abb Curtis, Referee, Fee	87.91
Abb Curtis, Expenses	10.00
R. A. Gibbs, Referee, Fee	79.73
R. A. Gibbs, Expenses	100.00
Edwin Heas, Referee, Fee	20.00
H. E. Selvidge, Scorer, Fee	20.00
G. V. Bouvette, Announcer, Fee	20.00
R. A. Watkins, Checker, Fee	20.00
Don Caps, Timer, Fee	53.06
Expenses of Committee Members	
Guarantees and Travel Expenses of Competitors	
Iowa State College	581.48
Pepperdine College	1,926.24
University of Missouri	446.00
University of Utah	1,877.98
Equipment -- Basketballs	59.18
Buildings and Grounds	2,077.51
Federal and State Taxes	247.21
Program Expenses	1,106.85
Material for Recording	10.75
Manager's Expenses and Fee	310.07
Trophies	76.93
Total Disbursements	\$10,985.45
Net Receipts	\$ 1,237.15

Eastern Division and Final Game
Madison Square Garden, New York City, March 24, 25 and 26, 1944

Receipts

Ticket Sales	\$46,277.00
(Net After Tax Deduction)	
Broadcasting Rights	1,500.00
Total Receipts	\$46,777.00

Disbursements

Publicity and Advertising ..	\$ 463.85
Special Force Pay Rolls	2,307.14
Preparation and Cleaning	961.49
Ticket Printing	460.69
Equipment - Basketball	75.34
Public Liability Insurance	225.00
Pay-Roll Taxes	139.50
Compensation Insurance	70.59
Marquee Sign	120.00
New York City Gross Receipts Tax	33.34
Public Address System	75.00
Spot Light	60.00
Game Expense	120.00
Miscellaneous	21.78
Officials	850.43
Committee Expenses	504.14
Team Entertainment	326.70
Madison Square Garden Corporation (50% of net exclusive of costs of prizes) ..	26,921.01
Medals and Trophies	1,138.82
Guarantees and Travel Expenses of Competitors	
Dartmouth College	1,306.46
University of Utah	1,745.14
Catholic University	682.46
Ohio State University	1,577.71
Temple University	416.02
East Guard Service Team	200.00
Mitchell Field Service Team	200.00

Total Disbursements	\$40,994.61
Net Profits to R. G. Olsen, Chairman	\$25,782.39

Summary

Receipts

Western Play-off	\$12,922.00
Eastern Play-off and Final Game	66,777.00
Total Receipts	\$79,699.00

Disbursements

Western Play-off	\$10,995.46
Eastern Play-off and Final Game	40,994.61
General Administrative Expenses	
District Selection Committees	\$279.48
Travel and Tournament	
Supplies	440.04
Zanea and Blosser Co.	

Illuminated Scrolls	
Committee Dinner	
(Clyde McBride)	50.00
Clerical Expense	0.00
Telephone and Telegraph	220.23
Postage, Office Supplies	2.28
Films	5.50
Total Administration	1,000.25

Total Disbursements	\$51,670.31
Net Receipts	\$28,028.69

Distribution of Net Receipts

(Per recent ruling of Executive Committee)	
10 per cent to N.C.A.A.	\$ 2,802.93
10 per cent of Balance to N.C.A.A.	2,342.64
Balance to Competing Teams:	
University of Utah	3.18 3,513.98
Dartmouth College	3.18 3,513.96
Pepperdine College	2.18 2,342.63
University of Missouri	2.18 2,342.63
Iowa State College	2.18 2,342.63
Ohio State University	2.18 2,342.63
Catholic University	2.18 2,342.63
Temple University	2.18 2,342.63
Total	\$11,887.17
Total Distribution to Competing Teams	\$28,028.69

Total Distribution to Competing Teams

	Expenses	Distribution	Total
University of Utah	\$ 1,777.98	\$ 1,777.98	\$ 3,555.96
	174.11		
Dartmouth College	1,306.46	3,513.96	4,820.42
Pepperdine College	1,926.24	2,342.63	4,268.87
University of Missouri	445.00	2,342.63	2,787.63
Iowa State College	561.46	2,342.63	2,904.11
Ohio State University	1,577.71	2,342.63	3,920.34
Catholic University	1,614.46	2,342.63	3,957.09
Temple University	416.02	2,342.63	2,758.65
Total	\$10,318.09	\$21,084.72	\$31,402.81

NATIONAL BASKETBALL RULES COMMITTEE
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT DECEMBER 6, 1944
H. JAMISON SWARTS, Treasurer

Schedule No. 1

Receipts and Expenses

Receipts		
Balance March 1, 1944	\$ 236.50	
Royalties	1,967.80	2,204.30
Expenditures		
Editor's Office	425.00	

Chairman's Office	75.00	
Questionnaire Committee	182.85	
Meeting Rooms - Baltimore Hotel	30.00	662.85
Balance December 31, 1944		1,541.49

Schedule No. 2

STATEMENT ON ROYALTIES (1943-44 Edition)

Received from American Sports Publishing Co.	1,967.80
Less Committee Expenses	
March 1, 1944 - December 31, 1944	662.85
	1,004.95
Retained for Committee Operation	104.95
For Distribution	1,200.00

Schedule No. 1

DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS

5% to Canada	
J. H. Crocker	\$ 30.00
A. H. Jefferees	30.00
10% to Y.M.C.A.	
J. E. Sproul	120.00
85% to N.C.A.A.	
John L. Griffith	1,020.00

BANK ACCOUNT STATEMENT

Balance December 31, 1944 - Schedule No. 1	\$1,541.49
Disbursements - Schedule No. 2	1,200.00
Retained for Committee Operation	341.49

STATEMENT ON ROYALTIES (July 1, 1943 - June 30, 1944)

Regular Edition	25,753 @ .05	\$1,287.65
Special Army Sale	40,000 @ .015	600.00
News Stand	16,206 @ .025	405.15
		2,292.80
Less Editorial Charges and Other Expenses		325.00
Net to Committee		\$1,967.80

FINANCIAL REPORT OF GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS Inverness Club, Toledo, Ohio, June 26-28, 1944

Receipts

Entry Fees	\$ 180.00
Total Receipts	180.00

Disbursements

Entry Blanks and Preliminary Announcements	16.25
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Postage	6.33
Telephone and Telegraph	18.63
Services Rendered by Inverness Employees	67.00

Total Disbursements	76.79
Net Profits	103.21

Distribution of Net Receipts

100 per cent to N.C.A.A.	76.79
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FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1944 SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Yale University, March 24 and 25, 1944

Receipts

Ticket Sales	
1047 @ \$1.00	\$ 1,047.00
828 @ .50	414.00
77 @ .31	11.47
Federal Tax Collected	213.63
Entry Fees	140.00
Programs	163.80
Total Receipts	\$ 2,589.90

Disbursements

Entry Blanks and Preliminary Announcements	33.50
Publicity Folders and Posters	5.00
Supplies - Mimeographing	21.16
Telephone and Telegraph	30.00
Postage	27.97
Printing Tickets	15.83
Ticket Sellers and Takers	16.50
Awards	192.37
Laundry and Supplies	25.00
Buildings and Grounds	85.05
Police and Ushers	52.00
Program Expense	180.25
Federal and State Taxes	213.63

Total Disbursements	\$ 898.24
Net Receipts	\$ 1,691.64

Distribution of Net Receipts

10 per cent to N.C.A.A.	\$ 169.16
Prorated to Competitors	\$ 1,522.48

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois
June 26th to July 1st, 1944

Receipts

Entry Fees	
Singles - 41 @ \$3.00	\$ 123.00
Doubles - 32 @ 3.00	96.00
Allied Fee (Lawrence College)	10.00

Sale of Programs.....	24.20
Advertising in Programs.....	249.29
Sale Used Tennis Balls.....	76.55
Admissions at Gate.....	888.45

Total Receipts \$1,469.49

Disbursements

Medals.....	\$ 19.86
Announcements.....	22.11
Badges for Officials and Players.....	7.00
Balls (including state sales tax).....	156.04
Special Prizes.....	181.03
Engraving Garland Bowl and Express to Miami.....	6.50
Daily Draw Sheets.....	94.50
Players and Officials Dinner.....	79.40
Loss of Equipment from Barracks.....	47.40
Ticket Sellers, Takers, Guards, and Ball Boys.....	112.50
Federal Tax on Admissions.....	161.74
Miscellaneous Expenses — P. B. B.....	8.10
Expense Official Referee.....	15.00
Physical Set-up Labor Courts.....	444.78
Postage.....	11.20
Cost of Tickets.....	8.90

Total Disbursements \$1,865.35
Net Profits \$ 104.14

Distribution of Net Receipts

100 per cent to N.C.A.A. \$ 104.14

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIP

Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 10, 1944

Receipts

Ticket Sales		
1427 Adult @ \$2.00.....	\$	2,854.00
704 High School @ 1.00.....		704.00
139 Service Men @ 1.00.....		139.00
76 Students @ 1.00.....		76.00
1116 Waste Paper Drive.....		1,140.00
Tax collected on Complimentary Tickets.....		113.22
Program Sales.....		100.00
Entry Fees.....		20.00

Total Receipts \$ 5,145.22

Disbursements

Federal Tax		
3850 @ 34c.....	\$	1,309.00
139 @ 17c.....		23.63
Tickets.....		85.76
Specialty Press.....		20.25
Entry Blanks.....		64.40

Window Cards.....	29.00
Other Advertising Expense.....	200.10
Ushers, Gatemen, Ticket Sellers.....	98.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense.....	278.06
Competitors Numbers and Supplies.....	12.00
Public Address System.....	45.00
Trophies and Medals (including \$75.60 tax).....	525.04
Publicity.....	114.00
Starter's Fees and Expenses.....	56.49
Committee Expenses.....	20.35
Head Official.....	15.00
Clerical Expense.....	50.00
Coaches Dinner and Entertainment.....	172.89
Lunch for Track Officials.....	38.50
Equipment Crossbars.....	12.43
Towel Service.....	10.00
Telephone and Telegraph.....	9.50
Promotion, Entertainment Newspapermen, Coaches and Officials.....	250.00

Total Disbursements \$ 3,445.40
Net Receipts \$ 1,699.82

Distribution of Net Receipts

20 per cent to N.C.A.A. 339.96
Prorated to Competitors 1,359.86

\$ 1,699.82

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

1943 - 1944

RECEIPTS

Sources	1943	1944
Balance on Hand	\$11,040.00	\$19,551.58
Dues	5,585.00	5,680.00
Meets and Tournaments — Net Receipts		
Basketball	10,200.29	26,029.29
Concessions from 1942 Tournament	250.00	
Boxing	2,663.19	00.00
Golf	00.00	76.79
Swimming	61.03	169.16
Tennis	00.00	*268.87
Track and Field	00.00	*515.94
*1943 and 1944		
Royalties from Publications		
Basketball Rules	1,188.84	\$40.00
Football Rules	1,877.00	1,825.94
Other Royalties	1,056.84	00.00
Handbook on Injuries	1.70	4.16
Interest on Savings Account	45.41	60.54
Total Receipts for the Year	\$22,949.69	\$35,190.59
Total Receipts and Balance	\$33,998.90	\$54,745.17

DISBURSEMENTS

Basketball	\$ 190.02	\$ 907.67
Prorated to Competitors on 1942 Tournament	455.74	
Prorated to Competitors on 1943 Tournament	4,391.79	198.36
Prorated to Competitors on 1944 Tournament		21,083.72
Boxing	00.00	37.03
Prorated to Competitors on 1943 Tournament	1,000.74	
Golf	00.00	00.00
1942 Golf Tournament Deficit	410.04	
Engraving on Golf Trophy	12.50	
Ice Hockey	5.20	
Swimming	26.00	41.40
Wrestling	21.03	
Other Committees		
Executive	369.77	1,454.10
Small College	5.00	
General Expenses		
President's Office	00.00	204.56
Secretary-Treasurer	500.00	00.00
Clerical and Stenographic	300.00	300.00
Convention	492.65	181.61

Dues		
U. S. of America Sports Fed.	990.00	450.00
American Council on Education	100.00	100.00
Printing	646.23	678.24
Supplies	4.54	4.04
Postage	88.00	104.64
Telegrams	11.28	14.07
Telephone	39.39	00.00
Premium on Fidelity Bond	25.00	25.00
Auditing Expense	00.00	246.30
Rental on Safety Deposit Box	6.00	6.00
Multigraphing and Mimeographing	23.52	43.76
Bank Exchange		30

Other Expenses

Traveling:		
John L. Griffith (Track Meet)	00.00	26.08
Asa Bushnell (Trip to Washington)	24.00	
T. J. Davies (Trip to Washington)	66.89	
Asa Bushnell (Trip to Washington)	23.16	
Philip O. Badger (3 Trips to Washington)	165.45	
John L. Griffith (To Boxing Tournament)	11.36	
John L. Griffith (To Col. Physical Ed. Meeting)	60.00	
George L. Rider (To Col. Physical Ed. Meeting)	14.25	
Norton G. Pritchett (Trip to Philadelphia)		23.27
Purchase of U. S. Treasury Bonds	4,001.32	
Two Watches for Arkansas Players		50.80
Plaque for Arkansas Players		200.00
Total Disbursements	14,444.32	26,233.45

Balance on Hand, November 30 \$12,551.58 \$28,511.72

Assets Consist of:

Cash on Deposit with:	
The Northern Trust Company, Chicago	\$25,439.32
Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank, Middletown, Connecticut	3,072.40
U. S. Treasury Bonds	4,000.00
Total	\$32,511.72

K. L. Wilson, Acting Treasurer

I have made an examination of the recorded receipts and disbursements of the National Collegiate Athletic Association for the year ended November 30, 1944.

Cash Receipts representing membership dues were checked in detail with the latest official membership list, and receipts representing royalties and the Association's share of net proceeds from athletic events were evidenced by signed reports furnished by the American Sports Publishing Company, the National Basketball Rules Committee and officials in charge of athletic events.

Cash disbursements were checked and supported by invoices and cancelled checks.

Cash on deposit in banks was verified by confirmation obtained direct from depositories, and the securities of both the general and Olympic funds were inspected. The following is a summary of the

cash and securities owned by the Association at November 30, 1944

General Fund:

Cash on Deposit - The Northern Trust	
Company of Chicago Illinois	\$25,439.32
Cash in Savings Account - Farmers & Mechanics	
Savings Bank, Middletown, Conn.	3,072.40
Total Cash in Banks	\$28,511.72

Securities:

United States Government 2% Treasury Bonds	
of 1951-53, dated Sept. 15, 1943, due Sept.	
15, 1951 at cost	4,000.00
Cash in hands of H. C. Olsen, Chairman Basketball	
Tournament Committee	300.00

Total General Fund \$32,811.72

Olympic Fund:

Cash in Savings Account - The Northern Trust	
Company of Chicago, Illinois	2,499.73
Securities:	
United States Government Savings Bonds, Se-	
ries F, dated Oct. 1, 1942, due Oct. 1, 1954—	
Maturity value 41,000.00 — redemption val-	
ue Nov. 30, 1944 \$30,709.00 — cost	30,349.00

Total Olympic Fund \$32,839.73

Total General and Olympic Funds

November 30, 1944 **\$65,651.45**

A summary of cash receipts and disbursements of the general fund for the years ended November 30, 1944 and 1943 is submitted as Exhibit A.

A summary of cash transactions of the Olympic fund for the years ended November 30, 1944 and 1943 is as follows:

	1944	1943	Increase
Cash in Savings Account			
at beginning of year	\$2,468.79	\$2,438.23	\$30.56
Interest Earned	30.94	10.56	.38
	<u>\$2,499.73</u>	<u>\$2,448.79</u>	<u>\$50.94</u>
Cash Disbursements	.00	.00	.00
Cash in Savings Account at end of year	\$2,499.73	\$2,448.79	\$50.94

In my opinion the summary of cash receipts and disbursements as set forth in Exhibit A, together with the summary of cash in banks and securities of both the general and Olympic funds, truly reflect the cash recorded as received and disbursed for the year ended November 30, 1944, and the cash and securities owned by the Association as of that date.

Supplementary to the foregoing the following comments are submitted:

Memberships in the Association at November 30, 1944 were as follows:

Class of Member	Total	Actual	Inactive, or Discontinued for Duration of War
Regular	270	217	13

Allied	21	19	2
Associate	1	1	
Affiliated	1	1	
	<u>253</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>15</u>

Dues paid by active members during the year amounted to \$5,560.00— and represented the following:

Regular	Year	Amount
182	1944	\$4,350.00
27	1943	675.00
3	1942	75.00
2	1941	50.00
		<u>\$5,550.00</u>
Allied		
1	1944	150.00
2	1943	50.00
		<u>200.00</u>
Associate		
1	1944	50.00
		<u>\$5,560.00</u>

Unpaid dues of active members at November 30, 1944 are shown in Exhibit B, and summarized as follows:

Regular	Year	Amount
34	1944	\$875.00
8	1943	200.00
3	1942	75.00
1	1941	75.00
		<u>\$1,200.00</u>
Allied		
1	1944	100.00
2	1943	50.00
		<u>150.00</u>
		<u>\$1,350.00</u>

1 regular member had paid 1944 dues in 1943, and 9 allied members were listed as non-paying. Of the \$850.00 due at November 30, 1944 from active members for 1944, \$76.00 was collected in December 1944 and \$25.00 collected in January 1945. Of the \$100.00 due at November 30, 1944 by allied members, \$25.00 was paid in December 1944.

The books of the Association are maintained on a cash basis, therefore the balance of funds at November 30, 1944 do not include unpaid dues and accrued interest or reflect accrued obligations. Interest due March 15 and September 15, 1944 on \$4,000.00 2% United States Treasury Bonds, held in the General Fund, amounting to \$80.00, was uncollected at November 30, 1944.

Yours very truly
J. M. Brooks

APPENDIX II.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

(Revised and adopted at the annual convention held in Detroit, December 30 and 31, 1941.)

ARTICLE I.

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

ARTICLE II.

PURPOSES

The purposes of this Association are:

- (1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports.
- (2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.
- (3) The promotion of physical exercise among the students of the educational institutions of the United States.
- (4) The establishment of a uniform law of amateurism and of principles of amateur sports.
- (5) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with satisfactory standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.
- (6) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.
- (7) The supervision of the regulation and conduct, by its constituent members, of intercollegiate sports in regional and national collegiate athletic contests, and the preservation of collegiate athletic records.
- (8) In general, the study of the various phases of competitive athletics, physical training, and allied problems, the establishment of standards for amateur sports, and the promotion of the adoption of recommended measures, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane and may make efficient use of sports for character building.

ARTICLE III.

DECLARATION OF SOUND PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES FOR INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS*

Intercollegiate athletics should be conducted upon sound principles and with a proper understanding of their relationship to the educa-

* During the two years since Article III was adopted and published, it has been increasingly evident that some informal explanation of the thinking of the Association which led to its adoption should be made available. It has seemed wise, too, in view of many requests for information, to suggest in some cases procedures which might be set up within institutions to carry out the provisions of this article. Therefore, brief explanatory notes have been added following the various sections. The Executive Committee will be glad to receive and consider comments on these notes, and any other suggestions which members of the Association may desire to make.

tional functioning of the college or university, in order to constitute an important and useful adjunct of undergraduate life and training. This Association believes that the minimum standards specified in this article are essential to the conduct of intercollegiate athletics upon sound principles.

SECTION 1. Amateurism. A college athlete should in all respects meet the Association's definition of an amateur sportsman: "An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sports primarily for the physical, mental, or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom the sport is an avocation."

The Association believes that the spirit of amateurism carries with it all that is included in the definition of an amateur and much more. It stands for a high sense of honor, honesty, fair play, and courtesy. It stoops to no petty technicalities and refuses to twist or avoid the rules of play, or to take an unfair advantage of opponents. Intentional violation by an athlete of the laws of eligibility established by the educational institution of which he is a member is a violation of amateurism.

SECTION 2. Control of Athletics. The control and responsibility for the conduct of both intercollegiate and intramural athletics shall in the last analysis be exercised by the institution itself.

SECTION 3. Institutional Responsibility. The institution shall see to it that an athlete is both admitted to college on the same basis as any other student and observes and maintains the same academic standards.

SECTION 4. Aid for the Athlete.

a. In the award of student aid an athlete shall neither be favored nor discriminated against.

Note 1—Athletes should not be placed on a different basis from other students in the award of financial aid. In some quarters there has been a feeling that an athlete deserves, *ipso facto*, financial aid; in others that no greater proportion of athletes should receive such aid than the proportion of other members of the undergraduate body. The Association feels that the problem cannot properly be met on any such arbitrary basis. The purpose of all such aid is to enable students to receive the benefits of a complete college education. If a boy's need is established, he should be entitled to aid. On the other hand, if his financial status is such that he or his family can afford to pay for his college education, he should be required to do so. The Association recognizes that this is a problem in all institutional aid but believes that the same investigations and findings in each case should be made with respect to the athlete as with respect to any other undergraduate. Any other institutional point of view the Association believes both undemocratic and unprofessional.

b. Any scholarship or other aid to an athlete shall be awarded only through the regular agency established by the institution for the granting of aid to all students; this agency should give to the recipient a complete written statement of the amount, duration, conditions and terms of the award.

Note 1—Many instances have come to the attention of the Association of individuals, generally not officially connected with the institution, making promises with respect to financial aid to athletes. In many cases this has caused embarrassment to the institu-

tion's officials, and to the student who believed that such aid had been granted him officially by the institution. If all institutions adopt the practice of giving a written statement to the entering student, telling him exactly what aid is being given, much of this difficulty may be avoided. The carrying out of this provision will mean that the institution has a specific record of its obligation to the student, and that the student has a definite statement of the institution's obligation to him.

Note 2—The Association recognizes that the source of funds available for financial aid to athletes must be carefully scrutinized and safeguarded to prevent abuses, but it further recognizes that modern institutional accounting practices often involve allocation or inclusion of athletic receipts or contributions from individuals or organizations, for this purpose, within general institutional budgets, which make arbitrary prohibitions on the use of funds from such sources impracticable.

The Association, in determining adherence to the standards specified in this article, may require complete information regarding the administration of student aid in any member institution.

Some of the factors that should be considered in order to secure acceptable safeguards for the institution and the athlete are:

- (1) Control and administration of such aid should be in the hands of the regular agency established by the institution for the granting of aid to all students, and independent of the athletic department of the institution.
- (2) Athletic participation should not be a condition for such aid.
- (3) Awards of financial aid to athletes should be based on the same considerations as to need, etc., as govern such awards to all students.
- (4) Complete information regarding the award of such aid should be readily available to responsible persons and organizations. It has been found to be a desirable practice, to publish in the official student aid reports of the institutions the names of the recipients of such aid, with the terms and amounts of such awards.

c. No athlete shall be deprived of scholarship or other aid because of failure to compete in intercollegiate athletics.

Note 1—In some institutions aid has been granted to an athlete and subsequently taken away if, for one reason or another, the recipient fails to take part in the intercollegiate athletic program. The Association believes that this is unfair to the athlete and is a direct professionalizing influence in intercollegiate sport. A student should be free to make his contribution to athletics just as he is free to make any other extra-curricular contribution. If, however, for any reason he does not enter athletic competition, he still deserves his aid to the extent of the obligation incurred by the institution, provided he meets, in other respects, the requirements set up by the institution.

d. Financial aid extended to an athlete from any source other than (a) persons on whom he may be naturally dependent for support, or (b) the regularly constituted sources of such aid within his institution, shall be approved or disapproved, on the basis of need, by the regular agency established in his institution for the granting of aid to all students.

Note 3—The necessity for careful and reasonable administration

of this paragraph is fully recognized by the Association. There are, of course, many cases in which aid from outside sources is legitimate. Some of the factors that should be taken into consideration in this administration are:

- (1) The length of time the donor has known the recipient of such aid;
- (2) The interest which he has taken in the recipient during this time;
- (3) The understanding by the recipient of just what the aid involves and the reason for which it is given;
- (4) The protection of the recipient from sudden withdrawal of the aid;
- (5) The appropriateness of such aid from the standpoint of the institution.

The Association believes many of the difficulties arising under this paragraph can be solved if administrative officers, recipients and donors have a complete understanding of the problems involved.

e. The compensation of an athlete for employment shall be commensurate with the service rendered.

Note 1—This provision recognizes that an athlete should receive fair compensation for his services and that he should not receive more than fair compensation. The Association has found that, where athletes have jobs for which they do not give value received, a bad psychology is developed all along the line. The person giving the job feels that he is being "used" and is often unwilling to give any employment at all to college students after a bad experience with an athlete. The athlete feels just as definitely, if not as openly, that he is being paid for athletic participation in an indirect and shameful way. The Association makes the suggestion that, in order to carry out the provisions of this paragraph, institutions have jobs held by athletes handled by the same college agency that is responsible for jobs for all students. If this is done, it is possible for the institution to check with the employer to see that all undergraduates holding jobs are working for what they get. With the job set-up handled in this way, an athletic department is freed, on one hand, from the responsibility of a job program and is, on the other hand, completely free from legitimate criticism except as the institution's job program may be criticized.

ARTICLE IV

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. Eligibility for Membership.

All colleges, universities, and institutions of learning in the United States with acceptable scholastic and athletic standards, are eligible to membership in this Association.

SECTION 2. Conditions and Obligations of Membership.

The members of this Association severally agree: (1) To supervise and, in so far as may be practicable, to control athletic sports so that they will be administered in accord with the definition of amateurism, the principles of amateur sports, and the declaration of principles and practices for intercollegiate athletics set forth in this constitution; (2) To establish and preserve high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play.

The constituted authorities of each institution shall determine for their institution the methods necessary to uphold the principles of amateurism and to make effectively operative the declaration of principles and practices for intercollegiate athletics set forth in Article III of this constitution. The self-government of the constituent institutions shall not be interfered with or questioned, but membership in this Association may be terminated as herein provided.

SECTION 3. *Classes of Membership.*

Membership shall be of the following classes:

- (a) Active.
- (b) Allied.
- (c) Associate.
- (d) Affiliated.

(a) Active members shall consist of colleges and universities duly elected under, and conforming to, the provisions of this constitution.

(b) Allied members shall consist of athletic conferences of colleges and universities duly elected under, and conforming to, the provisions of this constitution.

(c) Associate members shall consist of institutions of learning or groups and associations of such institutions, not included among the colleges and universities eligible to active membership, duly elected under, and conforming to, the provisions of this constitution.

(d) Affiliated members shall consist of groups and associations intimately related to intercollegiate athletics in their functioning and purposes, but failing by their nature to qualify for other classes of membership.

SECTION 4. *Election to Membership.*

(a) *Active Membership.* An institution wishing to become an active member of this Association shall make application to the secretary on a form prepared by the secretary, accompanying such application with a check for the annual dues. The secretary shall refer such application to the vice-president of the district in which the institution so applying is located, who shall determine the scholastic standards of the applicant as indicated by the rating accorded the institution by the accepted accrediting agency covering that district. If the institution is not on such agency's accredited list, the vice-president shall so inform the secretary, and the application shall be disapproved and any dues paid refunded. If the institution is on such agency's accredited list it shall have satisfied the Association's requirement of "acceptable scholastic standards," and the vice-president shall then ask the Association's active members in the district to express by mail vote their opinion as to whether the applicant meets the requirement of "acceptable athletic standards." A favorable vote by two-thirds of the institutions voting shall be required for election to membership, provided the total vote cast shall represent at least fifty per cent of the total active membership of the district.

The votes of the member institutions shall be cast by the faculty athletic representative or the faculty athletic committee of the institution. In submitting such applications to vote, the vice-president shall call attention to the conditions and obligations of membership set out in Article IV, Section 2 of this constitution.

(b) *Allied Membership.* Athletic conferences all of whose members are active members of, or eligible for active membership in, this Association, may be elected to allied membership by a majority vote

of the delegates present at an annual convention, or by a majority vote of the Council. The eligibility of any institution which is not an active member of this Association, but which is a member of a conference which holds or applies for allied membership, shall be determined as provided in subdivision (a) of this section.

(c) *Associate and Affiliated Membership.* Election to associate or affiliated membership shall be by majority vote of the delegates present at an annual convention, or by a majority vote of the Council.

SECTION 5. *Annual Dues of Members.*

The annual dues of each active member shall be twenty-five dollars.

The annual dues of allied members shall be twenty-five dollars, but no dues shall be required of an allied member when all of its constituents are active members of this Association.

The annual dues of associate members shall be ten dollars.

No dues shall be required of affiliated members.

SECTION 6. *Termination of Membership.*

(a) The membership of any active member failing to maintain the acceptable scholastic and/or athletic standards required of applicants for membership may be terminated by the vote of two-thirds of the delegates present at an annual convention, provided:

(1) Notice of intention to move such termination, stating the grounds on which such motion will be based, is given in writing to the secretary of this Association, and to the president of such active member institution, not less than four months prior to the convention; (2) the Executive Committee approves the presentation of such motion to the convention; and (3) such notice is included in the official notice of the convention.

(b) If any member of an athletic conference is found to be ineligible for active membership in this Association, such conference shall be ineligible for allied membership, and the membership of any such conference, previously elected to allied membership, shall be terminated.

(c) The membership of any active, allied, or associate member failing to pay the annual dues for two successive years shall be terminated.

ARTICLE V.

ORGANIZATION

A. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

SECTION 1. *Council.*

The government and general direction of the affairs of the Association in the interim between conventions shall be committed to a Council, which shall be elected at the annual convention of the Association for a term of one year. The Council shall be constituted as follows:

(a) One representative from each of the eight geographical districts to be elected from the faculty.

(b) Seven members at large to be elected by the Council.

(c) The president and the secretary-treasurer as ex-officio members.

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council. The Council shall meet as follows:

- (1) Immediately after election.
- (2) At the time of the annual convention, prior to the business session thereof.
- (3) At such other times as the president may direct.

SECTION 2. *Executive Committee.*

An Executive Committee of seven shall be elected by the Council immediately following the close of the annual convention to serve for one year under the general instructions of the Council. The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee. For the transaction of business a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall represent the Council and is empowered to transact the business and direct the affairs of the Association, during the period between conventions. It may transact such part of said business as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the secretary in his minutes and reported to the Council and the Association at the annual convention or any prior meeting. It shall adopt a budget for the current fiscal year as soon as possible after the close of the business session of each annual convention. It shall render a report of its proceedings to the Council prior to the business session of the annual convention.

The Executive Committee, prior to the annual convention, shall appoint a Committee to Nominate Officers, and a Committee on Committees, who shall report to the convention, through the Council, nominees for officers and for the committees of the Association, respectively, for the ensuing year.

In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association, on the Council, the Executive Committee, or other committees of the Association, the Executive Committee by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The person so elected shall serve until the next annual convention following his election.

SECTION 3. *Officers.*

(a) *Designation of Officers.*

The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, eight vice-presidents (one from each athletic district), and a secretary-treasurer.

(b) *Election of Officers.*

The officers of the Association shall be elected at the business session of the annual convention.

(c) *Duties of Officers.*

(1) *President.* The president shall preside at the meeting of the Association, the Executive Committee, and the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Council or of the Executive Committee whenever necessary, and a meeting of the Association when requested in writing by ten or more of the active members. The president shall call a meeting of the district vice-presidents immediately following their election at the annual convention and discuss their duties with them. In the

absence of the president, or in case he is incapacitated from serving, one of the vice-presidents to be chosen by him (or in case of the president's disability, by the Executive Committee), shall take his place and perform his duties.

(2) *Vice-Presidents.* Each vice-president shall represent the president in his district. He shall act as an arbitrator, to whom charges and rumors of infraction within his district of the provisions of this constitution may be referred. He shall appoint an advisory committee of three or more to assist in the performance of his duties. He shall carefully observe the conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district and shall render a report in writing to the annual convention on the conditions of athletics in his district, with such suggestions and recommendations as he deems advisable. He shall determine the eligibility of applicants for membership within his district as provided in Article IV, Section 4 of this constitution, and shall perform such other duties as the president may designate.

(3) *Secretary-Treasurer.* The secretary-treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association, the Council, and the Executive Committee. He shall report to the Association at each annual convention the proceedings of the Executive Committee and the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association, the Council, or the Executive Committee may direct.

He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements, during the preceding fiscal year ending November thirtieth, which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual Proceedings. This report shall be in such form as to facilitate a comparison of the items of income and expenditure in connection with the various activities of the Association during the fiscal year just concluded, with the corresponding items for the preceding year.

He shall present a proposed operating budget for the ensuing year at the business session of the annual convention for the information of the members and for purposes of general discussion. The Executive Committee shall adopt a budget for the then current fiscal year at its first meeting after the close of the business session of the convention.

B. DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

SECTION 1. For the purpose of facilitating the work of this Association, the United States shall be divided into eight athletic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia.
3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.
5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma.
6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas.
7. Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Montana.
8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada.

ARTICLE VI

MEETINGS

SECTION 1. Annual Convention.

There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the last week of December or the first week of January, at such time and place as the Council may determine.

SECTION 2. Special Meetings.

Special meetings of the Association may be called by a majority vote of the Council, or by the president when requested in writing by ten or more active members.

SECTION 3. Quorum.

Thirty active members represented as prescribed in this constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of the Association.

SECTION 4. Representation at Meeting.

Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual convention and at special meetings by from one to three accredited delegates.

Each associate and affiliated member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Members, as well as non-member institutions, are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

SECTION 5. Certification and Voting of Delegates.

Delegates shall be certified to the secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate, each delegate shall be entitled to cast a fractional vote which shall be in proportion to the number of delegates present representing his institution or organization.

Whenever the Association takes a formal ballot, either written or viva voce, on any question, the names of the delegates as they vote will be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. Only accredited and not visiting delegates may vote, and not more than three representatives of either an active or an allied member may share in a proportional vote as defined in the preceding paragraph. Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials.

ARTICLE VII

COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. Nominations of Committees.

The Committee on Committees shall report to the annual convention business for the following committees:

(a) *Rules Committees:* (1) Football; (2) Soccer; (3) Basketball; (4) Swimming; (5) Boxing; (6) Track and Field; (7) Wrestling; (8) Hockey; (9) Fencing; (10) Gymnastics; (11) Lacrosse.

(b) *Other Committees:* (1) Publication; (2) Preservation of College Athletic Records; (3) Tennis; (4) Golf; (5) Small Colleges; (6) Eligibility; (7) Olympic Fund Committee; (8) Baseball.

SECTION 2. Election of Committees.

Nominations for the committees listed in Section 1 shall be submitted at the business session of the annual convention. Other nominations may be made from the floor. In the event of a contest a formal ballot shall be taken (either written or viva voce as determined by the convention) as provided in Article VI, Section 5.

SECTION 3. Reports of Committees.

The chairman of each committee shall report annually to the Council in writing the activities of his committee during the year.

SECTION 4. Publication of Rules.

Rules of play prepared by any of the rules committees shall be submitted to the Publication Committee, and on approval by the Executive Committee shall be published. Rules committees may, with the approval of the Executive Committee, arrange with other national organizations for the publication of joint rules.

ARTICLE VIII

AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least three weeks before the convention meets; and further provided that a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been duly sent to all members of the Association.

EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS

The executive regulations constitute a body of rulings covering the conduct of the business of the Association for which specific provisions may not have been made in the constitution.

I.

ORDER OF BUSINESS (At Convention)

At meetings of this Association, the order of business shall be as follows:

- (1) Reading of minutes of previous meeting;
- (2) Appointment of a Committee on Credentials;
- (3) Reports of officers and committees;
- (4) Miscellaneous business;
- (5) Election of officers and committees;
- (6) Adjournment.

II.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDUCT OF NATIONAL TOURNAMENTS OR MEETS

SECTION 1. The conduct of national tournaments and meets, held under the auspices of this Association, shall be under the control and supervision of the Rules Committee, if any, in the sport involved. The Rules Committee may appoint a tournament or meet committee to supervise actively the conduct of the tournament or meet.

In sports for which there is no rules committee appointed by this Association, such tournaments or meets, if any, shall be under the control and supervision of a committee appointed by the Association. Such committee may appoint a tournament or meet committee to supervise actively the conduct of the meet or tournament.

SECTION 2. Eligibility. The Committee on Eligibility shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of athletes competing in the various tournaments and meets conducted by the Association, and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association covering such participation.

SECTION 3. Limitation of Entries. The tournament or meet committee conducting any National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament or meet may limit the number of entries or reject any application for entry in any such tournament or meet to the end that the competition therein shall best promote the welfare and interest of the sport involved.

SECTION 4. Financial Reports. Reports covering the financial details of each championship meet or tournament shall be submitted to the treasurer of the Association as soon as possible following the conclusion of such meet or tournament and must bear the certification both of the chairman in direct charge of the meet or tournament and that of the rules committee chairman concerned with that particular sport. The reports are to be submitted on a form drafted and supplied by the treasurer, and are to be published as promptly as it is feasible to do so.

Chairmen of committees in those sports in which championship meets or tournaments are conducted, and persons in direct charge of such meets or tournaments, shall exercise all possible economy with respect to the payment of expenses of competitors and with respect to all other expenditures.

SECTION 5. Distribution of Receipts. The income from championship meets and tournaments shall be applied and distributed as follows:

(1) To pay the expenses of conducting and promoting the meet or tournament.

(2) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision 1) shall be paid to the general fund of the Association.

(3) The balance of net receipts, up to the amount of the traveling expenses of competitors, may be prorated among the competing institutions. Such traveling expenses shall be limited to first class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, with no coverage for hotel bills, meals and other expenses. In the case of track and field championships the prorating for payment of traveling expenses shall be limited to point winners in the meet.

(4) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deduction of items specified in Subdivisions 1, 2 and 3) shall be paid to the treasurer of the Association and distributed by him as follows:

a. To repay to the general fund of the Association the amount of any deficit incurred in previous years in the sport involved.

b. If any balance remains, fifty per cent thereof shall be paid to the general fund of the Association, and fifty per cent may be prorated to the competing institutions, on a basis determined by the rules committee of the sport and approved by the Executive Committee.

SECTION 6. Payments to a Sponsoring Institution. No sum out of receipts of a championship tournament or meet, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such tournament or meet, except to cover expenses actually incurred in the conduct of the meet.

SECTION 7. Fees of Allied Members. Institutions which are not active members, but which are members of conferences which are allied members, shall pay to the treasury of the Association an entry fee of \$10.00 for one or more entries in any national meet or tournament conducted by this Association.

III.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING FINANCES OF THE ASSOCIATION

SECTION 1. General Fund. All income from membership dues or from the various activities of the Association shall be deposited in the general fund, and, subject to regulations directing its distribution otherwise, shall be available, without restriction, to pay the expenses of the Association as directed by the Executive Committee.

SECTION 2. Funds for Olympic Games. Funds contributed by the Association to the support of those Olympic sports for which the Association has financial and administrative responsibility shall be raised by a special Olympic Fund Committee of the Association, and from the sum so raised amounts shall be allocated to the support of these several sports. No sums from the income of the Association's various championship meets or tournaments shall be allocated to the Olympic fund, except as the Olympic Fund Committee, with the approval of the Executive Committee, may direct.

SECTION 3. Expenditures. Funds of the Association shall be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee under regulations adopted by it.

(a) **Rules Committee Expenses.** The payment of expenses of the members of the several rules committees for attendance at meetings of such committees (whether held in conjunction with the national championship or tournament in the sport involved, or otherwise) shall be limited to one committee meeting per year for each committee, and shall cover only first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman with no coverage for hotel bills, meals and other expenses; all bills to be approved in writing by the committee chairman.

Rules committees are requested to hold their meetings in conjunction with the national championship meet or tournament (if any) in their respective sport.

(b) **Olympic Committee Expenses.** The Association shall not pay the expenses of members attending Olympic committee meetings.

(c) **Provisions for Appeal on Expense Regulations.**

To prevent hardship upon a committee or an individual committee member by the operation of the regulations governing the payment of expenses, the treasurer is empowered to make such exceptions to the general regulations in particular cases as he deems advisable.